THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 4. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Report of the Surveyor-General.

Our Common School System.

The Public Buildings.

Argument in the Supreme Court.

STATE REPORTS.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania—Annual Report of the State Superintendent.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the Superintendent of Common Schools for Pennsylvania, Mr. James P. Wickersham, shows a gratifying growth and strength in our system of popular instruction.

There are now 2002 school districts, a gain of 21; 14,312 schools, a gain of 276; 2892 graded schools; 13,100 directors; 79 superintendents; 171,612 teachers, an increase of 470; 828,891 pupils, a gain of 13,138. The average monthly salaries of male teachers is $40·66; of female, $32·39; the average school term, 6·06 months; the average attendance, 555,941, equal to 68 per cent. Cost of tuition per month, $3,745,415; cost of building, $2,765,644; total expenditures, $7,771,761·20. The value of school property is estimated at $15,837,183. Of the school houses, 7487 are frame, 2235 brick, 1536 stone, and 291 are log; 5441 are stated to have sufficient grounds, and 6892 to be well ventilated.

Of the teachers, 7358 are male and 8739 female, with an average age of 24½ years; one-fourth of these have taught less than one year, and 1862 had attended a State Normal School. The teachers' institutes are charected as invaluable for improving and encouraging teachers. Last year 11,210 actual members attended their sessions; these institutes were instructed by 556 lecturers and 230 essayists, costing $11,214. The State has five Normal Schools in operation, located at Millersville, Edinboro', Mansfield, Kalstown, and Bloomsburg; these had, in 1869, 66 professors and 2675 students. Four more of these schools are organizing, viz., at California (Washington county), West Chester, Shippensburg, and Lock Haven. The obstacles which yet impair the efficiency of these public schools, and which require extirpation, are:—Short school terms, irregular attendance, poorly qualified teachers, indisposition to grade teachers' salaries according to qualifications, want of local supervision of schools, neglect of duty on the part of directors, and want of interest in education on the part of the people.

Land Department—Annual Report of the Surveyor-General.

The annual report of the Hon. J. M. Campbell, Surveyor-General of Pennsylvania, has been received, and we extract from it the following items of interest:—

The following table gives an outline of the work accomplished in the office during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1870:—

Month.	New Warrants Issued.	New Warrants Acres.	Patents Granted.	Patents Acres.	Total fees.
1869, Dec..	10	541	85	10,805	$3,025·07
1870, Jan..	31	2,794	143	18,861	5,261·77
" Feb..	36	1,928	170	21 963	6,428·07
" March	32	2,053	205	25,879	7,448·85
" April..	37	4,070	561	28,806	14,805·88
" May...	46	5,118	702	112,021	28,116·77
" June..	50	3,491	588	90 496	23,962·99
" July..	24	2,591	346	51,155	16,787·93
" Aug..	32	1,809	275	34,863	13,777·99
" Sept..	31	2,315	380	75,943	12,533·64
" Oct...	25	5,273	128	22,450	5,907·75
" Nov ..	22	1,200	191	15,135	5,093 55
Total...	376	29,187	3,333	527,880	$143,150·26

The different sources of receipts were as follows:—

Purchase money		$88,446·25
Warrant and patent fees	$51,29·74	
Copying fees	3,304·87	
		54,703 61
Total receipts		$143,150·26

The Surveyor-General in his report says:—

"Had the dilatory legislation proposed last winter been permitted to go upon the statute books, doubtless the receipts of this office would have been very materially diminished. It is certainly not the desire of the State to harass the owners of unpatented lands, nor in any case to take away their possessions by legal process, so long as due diligence in the liquidation of their indebtedness is shown; and my judgment is strongly in favor of permitting the Attorney-General to exercise what the law now gives him—discretionary power as to bringing suits. It should not be taken away, nor postponed, and could not rest in safer hands.

"Within the past thirty-five years, two systems for the collection of unpaid purchase money and fees due upon unpatented lands have been tried—the first thoroughly, but without satisfactory result—that of the graduating act of 1835 and its supplements; the other, the present system; and it is but fair to remark, that nearly four years of the time since the passage of the act of 1864 were required to get out the data, and prepare the land lien dockets now in the prothonotaries' offices of the several counties, so that that period of time should, to a great extent at least, be deducted from the result of the operations of the act of 1864.

"The whole number of patents issued by virtue of the graduating act, from 1835 to 1863, twenty-eight years in all, was 13,862, and the revenue received, $672,963·76, as against 8210 patents issued and $372,706·41 received since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, a period of seven years, as follows:—

Year.	Warrants Issued.	Patents Issued.	Receipts.
1864.....	885	771	$91,955·70
1865.....	692	1966	41,412·61
1866.....	291	844	19,624·47
1867.....	275	994	29,164·89
1868.....	334	554	27,232·43
1869.....	234	701	29 630·00
1870.....	376	3589	143,150·26
	3027	8210	$372,706·41

RECAPITULATION.

28 years under the graduating act	$672,963·76
7 years since passage of act of 1864	372,706·41

The Agricultural Colleges.

In the Surveyor-General's report we find the following paragraph relating to the Agricultural College:—

The following sums have been paid during the past year to the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, located near Bellefonte, by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Agricultural College Land Scrip Fund, being the interest and premium on $381,500, United States and Pennsylvania bonds, now deposited for safe-keeping with the Auditor-General of the State, viz:—

Jan. 3, 1870.	Interest on $126,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds	$3780
Do.	Premium on the above, at 19½ per cent	737
Feb. 7, 1870.	Interest on $255,500, Pennsylvania State bonds	7665
July 2, 1870.	Interest on $126,000, U. S. 5-20 bonds	3780
Do.	Premium on the above, 11¼ per cent	425
Aug. 4, 1870.	Interest on $255,500, Pennsylvania State bonds	7665
Do.	Interest on $20,000, Pennsylvania war loan	600
Do.	Premium on above war loan, 21 per cent	126
Total disbursements		$24,178

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Continuation of the Argument.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

In the case of Baird et al. vs. Rice et al., before reported, affecting the erection of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, Mr. Rawle, for the complainants, a summary of whose argument we gave yesterday, resumed this morning. He said to-day that the election by the people in October, expressing their desire to have the buildings put up on Penn Squares, was not a fair and binding vote, because the people, having no plans of the edifices to be erected there, did not vote understandingly.

At the close of Mr. Rawle's speech C. H. T. Collis, Esq., followed for the Building Commissioners, arguing in substance as follows:—

This is an appeal from a judgment by ballot. For nearly half a century, the bench, the bar, and the citizens of this county generally, have been endeavoring to secure suitable accommodations for the proper administration of public justice, for the more secure preservation of important records, and for the transaction of yearly increasing municipal business. The State and City Governments have each at different periods enacted laws and ordinances to meet these pressing wants, and as often has some private interest interfered to postpone or prevent the consummation of the work.

It is conceded upon all sides that new public buildings are required. The citizens are not, and never will be, of one mind as to the proper location for those buildings.

During the session of the last Legislature several plans were suggested, looking respectively to the erection upon Independence Square, Washington Square, and Penn Square, and after much discussion a bill was finally passed and approved on the 13th of March, 1870, leaving the whole suoject to a vote of the qualified electors of the county, and directing City Councils "to provide by ordinance for the erection of the said buildings on the site which the largest number of votes shall declare their preference for, by their said ballots:" "Provided, That the buildings shall not be placed on Independence Square."

Some days after the passage of this law, another act upon the same subject was passed substituting a commission of eight citizens and the Mayor and Presidents of Councils, to stand in the place of the City Councils after the vote had been taken. This act was not approved until August 5, 1870. The Commissioners are the defendants in this proceeding.

The plaintiffs in their bill have quoted largely from this last-mentioned act, and in doing so have fallen into a very serious error; and if they rest their case upon their reading of the act as set out in their bill, which I am bound to presume they do, it accounts in a measure for such able and distinguished counsel entertaining any doubt as to the right of the defendants to do what these plaintiffs ask shall be restrained.

They allege in their bill that by the said act it was expressly provided as follows:—"The said commissioners are authorized and directed to locate said buildings on either Washington Square or Penn Squares as may be determined by a vote, etc." Whereas the act speaks very properly of Penn Square, in the singular number, there being but *one Penn Square* in the city of Philadelphia, and not *four*, as this misquotation would have the Court to believe. There are no such places in this county as Penn Squares, and never have been; there *is* such a place as Penn Square, and that is the site submitted to the people for their votes.

The qualified electors cast 51,625 votes for Penn Square (not for Penn Squares), and 32,825 votes for Washington Square, being a majority of 18,800 for Penn Square.

In a "short advertisement" upon the situation and extent of the city of Philadelphia, and the platform thereof, by the Surveyor-General, Thomas Holme, this square is referred to as follows:—"The city, as the model shows, consists of a large front street to each river, and a high-street near the middle, from front or river, to front, of one hundred feet broad, and a broad street in the middle of the city from side to side of the like breadth.

"In the centre of city is a square of ten acres, at each angle are to be houses for public affairs, as a meeting house, assembly or state house, market house, school house, and several other buildings for public concerns. There are also in each quarter of the city a square of eight acres, to be for the like uses as the Moorfields are in London."

Upon the platform, or plan, or map referred to in this advertisement, no streets are marked out as passing through these five public squares, and, strange as it may appear, neither the Legislature nor the city government nor the Court of Quarter Sessions have ever by law, by ordinance, or by decree opened either Market or Broad street thro igh Centre or Penn Square. At least after careful and laborious search I am unable to discover anything more than the mere recognition of their existence in the ordinance of September 11, 1828.

Mr. Collis then glanced at the ordinances and historical papers of the day in reference to this locality, to show that this rectangular lot in the centre of the city has never changed its character from that of "one public square."

Continuing his argument Mr. Collis said:—We find at the commencement of the present century this very "centre of the square" was used as a site for a public building. The erection of this engine house was *not authorized by the Legislature*. It must therefore have been built upon the original dedication of it by William Penn for the purposes of public buildings, made necessary by the prohibitions against the erection of such buildings on the other four squares which were dedicated by him "to be for the same use as Moorfields in London."

A few years later we find an ordinance directing the erection of a market house in the middle of Broad street, between Chesnut street and the south line of this public square (not between Chesnut and Market street, for Market street did not cross Broad street).

The Legislature in 1838, after Market and Broad streets had been continued through the Square, though [without] authority, and after the four enclosures had been laid out, *still regarded it as one public square*. Had it been otherwise, how easy for the Legislature to have authorized the erection "upon any one or more of the four Penn Squares."

Broad street and Market street, where they pass through Penn Square, have never been legally opened and dedicated to public use; and the Legislature was literally correct in speaking of all this locality in the Act of August 5, 1870, as "Penn Square," ignoring the existence of streets, the opening of which not only had they not authorized, but had expressly prohibited. It will be argued, however, that Broad and Market street were legally opened, through Penn Square, on September 11, 1828, by the passage of an ordinance (ante, p. 11) regulating High and Broad streets, where they pass through Penn Square, conformably to a plan of regulation reported by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and City Regulators to the Select and Common Councils the 9th September, 1828. The simple answer to this is that Councils had no right to open and lay out these streets.

To prove this Mr. Collis examined carefully and at great length the past history of the municipal Government, showing that whatever was done by the city in regard to this public square was done under its delegated power "to regulate and control" the streets and public squares.

After tracing the municipal history of the city through the colonial and Revolutionary periods, Mr. Collis stated that, on the 11th of March, 1789, an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia was passed. The "wardens" and "commissioners" were abolished, and the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council" were invested with their authority. They had the entire charge of the "lighting, watching, pitching, paving, cleansing, and watering of the city, with all the taxing powers necessary for those purposes as defined by existing laws, with the power to extend the market in High street, and the appointment of Surveyors or regulators, the regulation of chimney sweepers, wood-sawyers, carters, wagoners, and porters, and the appointment of orders of wood, with all the various and numerous powers that had been exercised by the wardens or street commissioners. But they were never invested with a particle of power over the opening, laying out, altering, or vacating of any street within the city. The legislation upon the subject of opening of streets is perfectly clear and well understood. The forms of law in force to-day upon this subject are much the same as those prescribed by our earliest legislatures.

It is averred in the bill that a majority of the voters selected "Penn Squares" as the site for said public buildings. The language of the Return Judges of the election in their certificate to the defendants is in the following words:—"At an election held in the City of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, October 11th, 1870, Penn *Square has* been selected as a site for the erection of public buildings." If any tickets were voted for Penn Squares (in the plural), then they were voted for a location not authorized by the act of August 5, 1870.

The highways of Broad street and Market street do not pass through Penn Square by lawful authority, but, being there, their existence is recognized by the Legislature, and the Commissioners are simply authorized to vacate them, so as to leave Penn Square intact, as originally laid out by the founder of the city, and free for a site for these public buildings; the Legislature wisely providing at the same time that if the buildings are erected in the centre of Penn Squares, streets shall pass around said buildings, of not less width than one hundred feet. They will be 135 fee', and unless the act contemplates, provides for, and authorizes the erection of these buildings right in the centre of Penn Squares, the English language is meaningless.

Mr. Collis then referred at great length to the argument of the plaintiffs against the right of the Legislature to authorize the "obstruction" of the highways, successfully meeting and combatting all the points urged, and in conclusion asked:—Does the plan for the new buildings "tend to obstruct or impair" Broad street when it widens it to 270 feet from 113 feet? Is not the public drive and carriage-way there, as before? Is it not there to more than twice the extent it was before, thus doubling the area of roadway at the spot in the centre of the city where vehicles are most apt to concentrate?

If I had any desire to discuss the propriety of the erection of the buildings at this point, the Court would not hear me, in the first place, and in the second, the question having been decided by competent authority, is not a subject for review. I had my own views as to the proper location for these public buildings; but the people have decided and I am bound by their choice.

Second National Bank of Erie vs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Sharswood.

The trial of this case was resumed this morning. The plaintiffs closed their testimony yesterday afternoon. The defense was opened to-day by Mr. Lewis Wain Smith. He stated that it would be twofold in its nature. First. That the Ocean Bank of New York being selected by the Erie Bank as its agent, and being its chosen depositary for the collaterals lodged, the Erie Bank was responsible for all the acts of its agents; that the Ocean Bank was both grossly negligent in the care it took of the collaterals, and that from the circumstantial evidence which would be offered its conduct was probably criminal in this transactions.

So far as its negligence was concerned, the defense would show it had no inside watchman; that the only outside watchman was one employed on a beat of eight blocks, who was paid $4 a month by the Ocean Bank; that its janitor was an unknown man, taken without a character or reference; that there were no burglar alarms to arouse him, although he slept on the fourth floor; that there were no lights in the bank at night; that all the shutters were hermetically closed up; that the basement through which the thieves entered was rented on a mere verbal lease, without any restriction as to sub-letting; and that although it had actual knowledge of the robbery of the savings fund in Philadelphia, it had no watchman on Sunday. They would also show how the other banks in New York, and also in Philadelphia, guarded their valuables; and it would be found that all of them had some of the precautions omitted by the Ocean Bank, and most of them had all of them. That so far as the criminality of the Ocean Bank was concerned, they would show the jury that just before the robbery the President drew out $20,000 of his own money, took away $5000 of the Government bonds of his mother-in-law, removed a note in his favor for $25,000, and also a bundle of his other valuables; that the cashier drew out $4000 of his own money; that within a few days they had loaned to another bank $75,000 of the money of the bank; that the loss of the bank was but $39,080 in cash and $30,000 in 3 per cents; and that over a million dollars worth of the property of the bank was left undisturbed by the thieves; that the thieves returned nearly all the property of the bank which they took; that the loss of the depositors was nearly $500,000, of which $451,000 were Government bonds. That circumstances so suspicious, connected with negligence so gross, entitled the defendants not only to a verdict in their favor, but also to one for the difference between the loan and the value of the bonds, viz., $9018, for which they asked a verdict.

The other ground of defense is that after the robbery the Ocean Bank told the defendants, when they called for the bonds, to go into the market and buy them, and that the Erie Bank would pay the difference; that they did so, and drew on the Ocean Bank for $9018, which draft was accepted, but before the time of payment, at the suggestion of the Erie Bank, it determined to hold it over for a few days; that the draft has not been paid, but that the Erie Bank has never to this day disavowed the agreement made by its agent. The case is exciting considerable attention, the principle involved being of great importance to all the business community. All the day was taken up with the evidence of the defense. The argument of counsel will probably commence to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Jan. 5, 1871.

The supply of funds in this market is liberal and increasing, and lenders are less reserved in their operations. Good commercial paper is now in demand, and no difficulty is felt in passing good names, both at the banks and on the street, at 6@8 per cent., the lower figure ruling at the banks only, and in favor of regular depositors. There is considerable activity at the Stock Board, which reflected itself on the money market, call loans being in request among the brokers, and easily effected at 5½@6 per cent. on Government pledges and other choice stock collaterals.

Gold continues very quiet and steady, with sales at 110⅝. A few sales only were recorded at 110⅛.

In Government bonds there is a quiet market, and prices are steady all through the list.

There was a large business at the Stock Board and prices were generally firm. City 6s, new, sold at 100¼@101¾, the latter for the ante-war issues.

Reading Railroad was in demand, with sales at 49·50@49⅝ b. o., a decline. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Lehigh Valley at 59¾@60; Camden and Amboy at 118¾, an advance; N. Pennsylvania at 47; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 45⅞@46.

Canal shares were dull, with small sales of Lehigh at 33⅝ b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, N...ls.100¾
$600 do. prior to '62..
..lots....101¾
$40000 N Pa 7s...ls. 93½
$1000 Sun & L 7s...102¾
$700 Bel. & Del 3m. 88
$2000 O C & A R 7s.. 78⅝
abt$840 Ch & Del 6s. 93
$3000 Phila & E 7s.. 85¾
$5000 Am Gold...c.110¾
24 sh Leh Val...ls. 60
7 do.....c. 60
8 do..... 59¾
41 sh C & A R...ls. cash .118¾
36 sh Penna R...ls. 62
200 sh O C & A R... 46
100 do..... 45¾
100 sh Leh Nav St.. 33¾
200 do..ls.b30. 33¾
100 sh N Pa R .2d. 47
100 sh Sp & Pine R.. 25
100 sh Read..b30wn 49·56
300 do.....ls. 49¾
100 do.....c&p. 49¾
100 do.....49·56
300 do.b30wn.ls. 49¾
400 do..b30wn. 49¾
900 do.....ls.49·44
100 do..... 49¾
100 do....b60. 49¾
100 do.....b20. 49¾
200 % do.....ls.49·31
200 do.ls.b30wn. 49¾
100 do..s10wn.49·31
100 do.....49·31
200 do....c.ls.49·31
100 do.....b60.49·44
1200 do.....ls. 49¾
100 do.....c. 49¾

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113½@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 108¾@108¾; do. 1864, 108@108¼; do. 1865, 108¼@108¾; do., July, 1865, 107¼@107¾; do., July, 1867, 107¾@107¾; do. July, 1868, 107¼@108; 10-40s, 106¼@107; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110@110¼. Gold, 110½@110¾.

NAES & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.....110¾ 11·13 A. M.....110¾
11·11 " 110¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 5.—Seeds—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it sells in lots at at 11@11½c. ₱ pound. Timothy is nominal at $5·50; Flaxseed at $2@2·10.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $25@30 ₱ ton, as in quality.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, and a good demand from the home consumers, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of 3000 barrels at at $4·50@4·75 for superfine; $5@5·25 for extras; $5·75@6·25 for low grades and choice Northwestern extra family; $6@6·50; for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·25@7·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $7·50@8 for fancy brands. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is poorly supplied with prime grades, and for this description a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales 4000 bushels at $1·50@1·55 for Indiana red; $1·28@1·45 for common and choice Pennsylvania do.; $1·53 for Ohio do.; and $1·58 for Indiana amber. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western, and 78@80c. for Southern. Corn is scarce and firm; sales of 2000 bushels at 78c. for yellow; 76@77c. for Western mixed, and 74c. for white. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels at 56@57c. for Western and Pennsylvania.

Whisky is scarce and commands full prices. Sales 35 barrels Pennsylvania second-hand packages at 93c.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King of Spain.

The Arrival at Madrid.

Sworn in as a Monarch.

Funeral of General Prim.

Fire at Reading, Pa.

FROM EUROPE.

The New Spanish King.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent in Madrid forwards a special telegram, under date of the 2d inst.:—

The King of the Spaniards, Amadeus, arrived at Arranguez, from Florence and Cartagena, in his journey to Madrid, at the hour of 8 o'clock last evening.

A MODEST ADVANCE.

All attempts at popular demonstrations in his honor were abandoned along the line of route at the request of the new monarch.

IN THE CAPITAL.

The King entered the city of Madrid at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, having been delayed for some time on the road by a heavy fall of snow.

TAKES THE OATH.

King Amadeus appeared on horseback soon after he had reached the city. At a little after 2 o'clock he rode down to the legislative hall of the Cortes.

He was accompanied and attended by the Italian General Cialdini.

The Deputies in the Cortes received the King with cheers on his entry.

He advanced towards the President's seat, and there standing took the oath of fidelity to the Constitution of Spain, in the presence of the Chamber and the officials of State.

He then mounted his charger and rode through the city to the palace, attended by a small guard of soldiers.

HIS FIRST CABINET.

It is thought very probable just now that the first regularly commissioned Cabinet of the King will be made up of—

Serrano, President of the Council, without portfolio.

De Rodas, Secretary of War.

Olozaga, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Topete, Secretary of the Navy.

Funeral of General Prim.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—I received special telegrams for the *Herald* from Madrid at an early hour to-day.

THE STATE FUNERAL.

General Prim's body was removed from the chamber of death, at the residence of the late Minister, to-day, and borne to the Church Atocha.

The state funeral was a most imposing and grand affair. It was conducted without the occurrence of public excitement, and no disturbance took place either before or after the close of the ceremonial.

MOURNING UNIVERSAL AND SINCERE.

The late Regent of Spain, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body representing foreign Governments, the Parliamentary Deputies in the Cortes, with the officers of the army and navy, chief judges, magistrates, municipal officers, and employes of the various civil departments, were all present in the places assigned them by programme.

They all marched on foot.

A SAD AND WRETCHED MEMENTO.

The private carriage of the deceased General in which he sat riding when the act of assassination was perpetrated, was in the line of cortege after the hearse, the horses covered with mourning trappings. This vehicle attracted a vast amount of mournful attention. Its panels and sides were riddled with bullets or leaden slugs, and the glass shattered on both sides.

AT THE CHURCH.

When the funeral arrived at the Church Atocha the remains were received by the clergy. The coffin was borne up the main aisle and deposited on a catafalque. The remains will be laid in state in the church until Tuesday, guarded by soldiers of the Veteran Guard, or Spanish Invalides.

THE WIDOW.

Marshal Prim's widow, Senora the Duchess, attended the funeral, and remained in the church, near the coffin, after the ceremony.

The German Empire—Austrian Cabinet Approval.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Baron Beust's despatch of the 20th of December, on the subject of the Austrian policy towards the North German Empire, has met with a hearty reception in the Prussian capital.

The Austrian state paper is regarded as being essentially national, as the new German empire is completely under the leadership of Prussia, and is completely recognized without any conditions or ministerial reservations. Baron Beust, speaking for the Emperor of Austria, expresses the hope, in conclusion, that "the amicable relations which now exist between the two empires shall be maintained and become productive of great good both to Prussia and Austria and the neighboring States of Germany."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Commander L. A. Beardslee is detached from command of the Palos, and waiting orders. Lieut. J. W. Viry is detached from the Onward and ordered to return to the United States. First Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Tennessee. Second Assistant Frank M. Ashton has resigned.

The following are the

Customs Receipts

for the week ending December 24:—New York, $1,877,798; Boston, $298,304; Philadelphia, $41,549; Baltimore, $55,131; San Francisco, $88,765. Total, $2,292,547.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Supposed Suicide at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—A stranger was found dead in bed at Miller's Hotel in this city yesterday evening. He had registered his name as J. L. McGowan, of Chambersburg, Pa. An empty laudanum phial was found near the bed.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Reading.

READING, Jan. 5.—Reed, Miller & Co.'s hat factory was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $15,000, and is nearly covered by insurance.

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A French Forward Movement.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The San Domingo Question.

The President Full of Fight.

The Northwestern Boundaries.

The Motley Correspondence.

Proceedings of Congress

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Bourbaki on the Move.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(Special to the N. Y. *Telegram*).—A despatch from Havre, the 3d, reports Bourbaki marching on St. Germain and Chanzy at Le Mans, constantly pushing ahead troops in flying columns.

Marching on Paris.

Ten thousand troops are marching towards Paris via Chartres. Garibaldi is at Dijon, doing little. General Faidherbe, at Arras, is preparing a movement on Manteuffel, probably with the intention of joining Bourbaki.

Condition of Havre.

There are now in Havre 16,000 troops; outside in the neighborhood of Bolbec 25,000, exclusive of regulars, francs-tireurs and cavalry.

A Forward Movement

commenced to-day by a general exodus of troops by railroad. General Petingeas returns this evening from the front.

The Prussians are in Force

between Barentin and Croix-Marne.

A Dashing Attack

was made early this morning by the French, numbering about eight hundred, mostly regulars. One hundred sharpshooters advanced to a farm near Bolbec, held by a body of Saxons. The object of the French was to capture the garrison. The first success was promising, resulting in the capture of three outposts without any alarm being given.

Christmas in Paris.

A despatch from Paris on the 27th states that Christmas passed with nothing to distinguish it from Christmas of other years, with exceptional gayety and indications of festivity omitted.

Inclement Weather.

The weather seems to grow more inclement every day. The consumption of wood for fires is given over to the administration, and official notice is given that the supply henceforth will be limited.

The troops are suffering cruelly from cold. Several cases of frost-bite have occurred, and in consequence Trochu has ordered all soldiers not employed in the fortifications to be kept within shelter.

It has been decided to distribute food and establish soup-kitchens under the direction of the Government.

The Death of General Blaize.

General Blaize will be buried at the expense of the State. The General met his death in the following remarkable manner:—

Generals Malroy and Blaize on the 21st of December took possession of Maison Blanche, at Neuilly. The cellars of the house were neglected to be searched. Some Prussians had concealed themselves in them during the night, and when General Blaize was standing near the fire, surrounded by his officers, the party was suddenly surprised by hearing an alarm of Prussian bugles, followed by a discharge of firearms.

A detachment of the enemy attacked the party of the unfortunate General, and attempted to kill him on the spot, wounding at the same time several officers. The outlaws were then surrounded and some Prussian prisoners were massacred by the French. The General in his uniform remained on the ground all night, suffering from wounds, and no effort was made to save his life.

La Liberte states that the Surgeon-Major fled, leaving the General frozen to the ground. Several officers, according to the same journal, followed him, although 10,000 troops were within a short distance. The officers will be tried by court-martial. Owing to want of courage on the part of a few soldiers, 1500 French, who had escaped, were taken prisoners by the Germans.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The House Foreign Affairs Committee, at their meeting to-day, discussed the Banks San Domingo resolution, but did not come to any agreement, and adjourned until to-morrow at half-past 10 o'clock, when they will have another meeting. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, moved to report the Senate resolution as a substitute, but this was voted down. The indications are that a majority of the committee are against Senator Morton's resolution.

Senator Sherman

has gone to Ohio to attend the funeral of his niece, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland.

The Ways and Means Committee met to-day and discussed the three hundred million bond bill. A proposition was made to give a

Public Dinner to General Schenck,

if he will accept it, prior to his departure for Europe. Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, acted as chairman.

Parties interested in

The Alabama Claims

appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, and urged that a bill be reported to carry out the recommendation of the President's message relative to assuming the claims and paying private claims.

The Democratic Caucus.

The President was informed to-day of the result of the Democratic caucus on the San Domingo question, whereupon he said that if the count which had been made of the House turned out all right he had two-thirds outside of the Democrats in favor of Morton's resolution. His friends, however, are not so sanguine, and the action of the Committee of Foreign Affairs has served to further dampen their enthusiasm. Even Banks admits that it is doubtful if the resolution can be got through.

The Northwestern Boundary.

The Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to-day to report a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to settle the Northwestern boundary question.

The National Republican Executive Committee

had a meeting to-day to settle up their accounts and ascertain how much they were in deb. They discovered that a good deal of money has been spent which is not accounted for, but it is believed the vouchers of the Treasurer will show where it is gone.

The Motley Correspondence.

Senator Morton offered a resolution to-day, calling for the correspondence between Mr. Motley and the State Department, whereupon

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment calling for Mr. Motley's letter of defense, which, after a short skirmish, was carried. This will secure a copy of Mr. Motley's letter, of which so much has been said.

FROM NEW YORK.

Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Miss Emma Simpson, of Milwaukee, was burned to death in Newark last night, from the use of camphene on a fire.

Fatal Use of Drugs.

A man named John Langdon died in Jersey City last night from drugs administered for the purpose of robbery.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees as follows:—

By Mr. A. G. Thurman, in relation to the competency of witnesses in courts of the United States before United States Commissioners.

By Mr. Tilton, granting lands to aid in the reclamation of desert lands in the Territory of Utah.

Also, several bills incorporating and granting lands to companies to construct canals in Utah for navigation and other purposes.

By Mr. Wilson, to provide for the appointment of inspectors in the Indian service.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the last correspondence between Mr. Motley, as Minister to the Court of St. James, and the Department of State, together with such other despatches or papers touching the subject matter to which such correspondence relates.

Mr. Sumner moved as an amendment to include all telegraphic despatches or other communications relative to his recall.

After remarks by Messrs. Edmunds and Morton in opposition to the amendment, as superfluous, it was agreed to, upon a division, 20 to 17, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, made a report concurring in the opinion of the Attorney-General, that the United States is bound by treaty obligations to issue to the Cherokee Indians $250,000 of bonds, and also reported a resolution, which was adopted, declaring the President to have the power, without further legislation, to issue said bonds.

The Vice-President announced as the select committee to consider certain charges against Senator Sprague in connection with blockade-running in Texas during the Rebellion, Messrs. Sprague, Thurman, Hamlin, Trumbull, Howe, and Willey.

The vacancies upon the Committee on Naval Affairs and the Pacific Railroad were filled by the appointment of Mr. Jewell, the new Senator from Missouri.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, stating that, having accepted the office of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, he resigns his seat as Representative from the Third Congressional District of Ohio, and requesting the Speaker to notify the Governor of Ohio of that fact.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Mr. Orth, of Indiana, to fill the vacancy on the Committee of Ways and Means caused by the resignation of Mr. Schenck. This appointment does not affect the chairmanship of the committee, which devolves on Mr. Hooper, of Massachussetts, who stood second on the committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the dispute between Minister Washburn and the late Government of Paraguay.

The resolutions of the committee declare that Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, in neglecting to aid Mr. Washburn in reaching the Government to which he was accredited, failed to discharge his duty as Commander of the South Atlantic Squadron. That Bliss and Masterman were members of the personal suite of Mr. Washburn, and were, therefore, under the law of nations, entitled to the protection of the officers of the United States. That the forcible arrest and detention by the Government of Paraguay was a violation of the law of nations, and a gross insult to the honor and dignity of the United States.

They approve the action of the President in withdrawing the American Minister, General McMahon, from the Government of Paraguay, and in declining to hold further diplomatic intercourse with that Government, and they declare it to be the duty of the U. S. naval officers on foreign stations to render all reasonable assistance to the diplomatic officers of the United States in the discharge of their duties, and that a refusal or neglect to render such assistance when required, or any discourtesy by such naval officers towards such diplomatic officers, should be the subject of inquiry and punishment by the Navy Department.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Cotton dull and weak; middling upland, 15c.; low middling, 14½@14⅝c. nominally. Flour quiet but very firm; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5·25@7; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·87½@6·50; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat—Stock scarce; choice white, $1·75@1·85; fair to prime, $1·45@1·70; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·60; common, $1·25@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·40@1·45. Corn—Yellow firm at 76@78c.; white unchanged. Oats firm at 54@56c. Rye, 90c.@$1. Mess Pork firm at $20·50; sales of 800 barrels at $20. Bacon—More doing; rib sides, at 11½c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, 9¾@9¾c. Hams, 14@18c. Lard dull at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet at 92@92½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.—U. S. steamer Guerriere arrived at Lisbon yesterday: all well.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 5.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports:—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Cricket, from Rio; brigs Mississippi, fm Demarara; Red Wing, from Rio; and Eliza and Henrietta, from Montevideo.

Passed out, brig G. Berry, for Cuba.

Sailed, bark Minero, for Baltimore.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....41 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Harry White, Hopkins, St. Johns, P. R., Lennox &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

A LEVEE OF CHARLES V.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The court circles in Madrid have recently been indulging in a ghostly sort of pic-nic. The Minister of State invited the diplomatic body to accompany him to the Escorial. The court journals give a decorous account of the expedition, showing how "they arrived at the royal seat in a vernal temperature, and at once directed themselves to the palace which they visited with minuteness. They then passed to the grandiose monastery of St. Lawrence, which they went through, expressing their admiration of the rigid architecture of the immortal Herrera, the tapestries and other works of art contained in this eighth wonder of the world." Here the official account discreetly goes off into generalities, vailing the great event of the day. We have seen a letter from one of the participants of these Castilian high jinks, which enables us to supply the hiatus of the chronicler.

The party was introduced to the corpse of Charles V himself, whose sarcophagus, in the great crypt under the chapel, had been opened for the occasion. There was a scaffold in front of the niche appropriated to the great Austrian, with ascending stairs, and the heavy coffin-lid was slid back on beams—disclosing the mortal shell of Charles Quint. The clothes had mouldered away, and some priestly tinsel was thrown over the mummy to hide its dry brown nudity. The chest was bare, massive, and drum-tight, giving a hollow sound when tapped, and still measured thirty-six inches, after the waste of centuries. The head was thrown back a little, and the forehead bound with a gold cloth. There were no eyes—only a pair of plastered-up pits. There was no nose—only a high bony ridge, looking down into a brainless hollow. The mouth was merely a distorted three-cornered hole, and the incisors had fallen down the yawning throat. But the chin was there as in life, thin and aggressive, with an unwholesome brown stubble on it yet, that looked wonderfully like the Titian in the Museo. The gay pleasure-party went up the ladder in groups, and came down rather silent and thoughtful. The scintillant remark that Emperors are but men, after all, was made in all the modern languages—for diplomats are never wasteful of wit.

They then moved off in a pensive procession to the toy-house of Charles IV, "whose preciousnesses," says the court journal, again becoming communicative, "they observed with attention, regaling themselves with an exquisite punch." They took the evening train for Madrid, loud in their praises of the delicate courtesy of Mr. Sagasta. This keen and witty intriguant doubtless remembered the story of the Cid, who won his last battle the day after his death, strapped upright in his saddle, and must have thought how much more of majesty there would be in the imperial mummy of the Escorial, throned in the palace of the Orient, than in any live princeling now open to a royal engagement.

THE INDIAN NATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

South of Kansas, lapping the southwestern corner of Missouri, lies the Indian Territory, or Indian nation, as it is called by the Missourians; a region which embraces within its boundaries 70,456 square miles, one-half more than the State of New York, and which has been set apart by treaty stipulations for the occupancy of various Indian tribes. This territory includes some of the richest and most fertile lands of the United States, and is abundantly irrigated by numerous rivers and streams. The climate is delightful the greater portion of the year, and the grass remains green all winter. The soil is well adapted to corn, wheat, oats, cotton, tobacco, and garden vegetables of all kinds. As a fruit country it is unsurpassed.

The population of the Indian Territory is estimated at 53,000, thus giving each man, woman, and child about 1000 acres of land. The Indians who people it are the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, and other tribes and nations, who have been driven from their former homes by exterminating wars, and induced to settle there by our Government under the promise that their rights should be faithfully protected. Each nation or tribe has its own reservation and regulates its own affairs. Many of the tribes have made great progress in civilization. The Cherokees number about 16,000, and own in fee simple 4,000,000 acres of land, while the United States Government holds in trust for them $4,000,000, upon which annual interest is paid. Before the Rebellion, in proportion to their numbers, they were the wealthiest nation on the globe. They possessed immense herds, one individual alone owning twenty thousand head of cattle, while the man who owned less than three hundred was considered a poor Indian; but it is estimated that 300,000 head of stock were stolen from the Territory during the war. Schools have been established throughout the Territory, and general interest is manifested by the Indians in the instruction of their children.

A grand council of all the tribes has recently been held at Ocmulgee, at which measures were taken for the establishment of a general Territorial Indian Government, subject to the several treaties of the United States with the different tribes, and the committee entrusted with the matter made a unanimous report in favor of such a government. Commissioners Campbell, Farwell, and Lang, who were present at this council, say that the discussions were conducted with dignity and ability; after which the report was adopted by a vote of forty-eight to five, and a committee of twelve was appointed to draft a constitution. But the most interesting and important feature of the proceedings was the disposition shown by the Indians to invite the wild tribes of the plains to come in and participate in the advantages of those who had preceded them in civilization. The Commissioners say that the project of inducing these wild Indians to come under the care of the civilized tribes, through the instrumentality of the latter, in co-operation with the white people, looks already very encouraging; and they believe that its success will tend greatly to solve the Indian problem and to put an end to future Indian troubles on our extreme borders.

There is a very serious danger, however, which threatens the success of the scheme from which the commissioners anticipate such cheering results. This is the greed and injustice of the white men, who seem to think that the Indians have no rights that the whites are bound to respect. From various sources we learn that in the region bordering on the Indian Territory, and even far up in the Northwestern States, it is the prevalent opinion among all classes that the Territory should be thrown open to settlers, and the Indians confined to as limited reservations as the homestead laws would allow to an equal number of whites. The facts that the lands have been ceded to the Indians in perpetuity by solemn treaty stipulations, and that they were occupied by them at a time when no white man would have dared to live there, are not considered of any consequence by the railroad monopolists and unscrupulous speculators who are coveting their property; and it may be deemed a certainty that the most strenuous efforts will be made to wrest this rich domain from its owners, in utter disregard of the pledged faith of our national Government. If this injustice should be permitted, it would be the crowning infamy of a long series of outrages perpetrated by a powerful nation upon these weak and defenseless tribes.

REMOVAL OF THE DUKE OF MECKLENBURG—A GLANCE AT THE MILITARY SITUATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

A correspondent at Versailles sends the information that it is reported at the headquarters of King William that the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg has been summarily dismissed from his command. The Duke commanded the right wing of the army of Prince Federick Charles. The task assigned to that army was the annihilation of the Army of the Loire, if possible, but at all events to push it back, and thus reduce its chances of being able to give Paris the slightest assistance. In this, however, the Duke failed. It is plain, then, that this French army, which we were told by bulletins was badly beaten at Orleans, Beaune-la-Rolande and other points, cut in two, forced to retreat in a disorderly condition and almost completely "used up," was in reality not so badly beaten after all; and as for being demoralized, the best answer to that allegation is to point out that, notwithstanding all those disasters of which we have heard so much, the Army of the Loire was able to preserve the stores which had been accumulated for the relief of the capital. If more is needed to convince us that this "routed, demoralized and undisciplined army of Frenchmen" is not only a formidable force, but now a threatening force, it is the removal of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg from his command for not being able to stay its advance.

For some time past the Grand Duke and General Chanzy have been manœuvring, with advantage accruing somewhat in favor of the French General. There is no impetuosity, no seeking after grand dramatic effects, no grand charges, as have in many campaigns distinguished French movements, but instead there is a steady, solid, almost slow movement forward not at all palatable to the German commander. France has now too much at stake, and from the very nature of circumstances must act with the greatest caution. The life of the nation is set upon a cast which the French armies must shortly throw. The French Generals appear to realize this, and are acting accordingly. It may seem a little strange at first sight that the Germans do not pursue the same policy which rendered their strategy so successful in the early portion of the campaign. It now appears evident that the successes of the Red Prince and the Grand Duke and the Bavarians of Von der Tann did not accomplish as much as their royal master intended the world should believe they achieved. We see no more of the hurling of heavy masses of troops against inferior bodies which snatched victory from the imperial forces of Napoleon. Suppose this plan were now attempted. Fancy that in order to crush Chanzy's force Prince Frederick Charles marched to the assistance of Von der Tann, what might we reasonably anticipate as a consequence of such a movement? Bourbaki unwatched would most certainly advance and possibly appear somewhere close to Fontainebleau. The army of Bourbaki, with the late reinforcements which it has received from Marseilles, Lyons, and other points in the southeast of France, cannot fall very far short of one hundred thousand men—a force, it will admitted, which requires watching.

Regarding the army commanded by General Chanzy, his force is vastly superior to that of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, and is daily increasing in numbers, figuring up to between one hundred and twenty-five and one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is the slow but steady approach of this large army to the investing lines around Paris which causes anxiety at the Prussian headquarters, and the inability to drive it back has lost, if report speaks truly, the Grand Duke his command. It is noticeable, too, that the German soldiers have lost much of that vim and spirit which formerly distinguished them. They have grown tired and weary of the campaign and are anxious to return to their homes. In the next great battle near Paris, which we believe is imminent now that the Seine is frozen over, this lack of spirit may tell against the investing armies now threatening the capital of France.

WHY JOURNALISTS ARE SO MUCH RESPECTED.

From the N. Y. Times.

It appears that we are all strangely in the dark about the leading events of the war between Prussia and France. To begin with, the battle of Wissembourg, early in the war, was won by the French—whereas most of us thought that the Prussians were victors. It is commonly supposed that McMahon failed to effect a junction with the forces under Bazaine; but this is not the case—the two Generals combined their armies, and are still fighting with great success. Again, it is generally believed that Bazaine was obliged to surrender at Metz; but this is merely another of our delusions—the General in question has won innumerable great battles, and to this hour Metz has not surrendered. To take still another instance, there is an impression abroad that Paris is now invested by the German armies. We cannot account for the prevalence of this idea, but the truth is that the Germans are now distant at least ten days' march from Paris, and the whole of Trochu's army is posted outside the city. This version of the history of the war is furnished by the *World*, of this city, which has the reputation of being exceedingly well informed on all foreign subjects. We suppose there is no denying its statements. The *Tribune* on Tuesday gave a complete summary of the *World's* special history of the war, and people who collect remarkable specimens of journalistic enterprise had better get that summary, and learn to admire the "brilliancy" of the *World's* correspondents and editors. The treatment of war news by the *World* is one of the things of which journalists ought to be proud, and which help to explain how it is that journalism is so much respected by the public.

Another article, published by the *Tribune* on Tuesday, will also be interesting to journalists who take a sincere pride in their calling, and wish to see it universally respected. To begin with, the fact must be well known that notoriously bribed journals always bring charges of corruption against all papers which try to do their duty honestly. Hence the *World*, caught with its hands full of Tweed's money, invented a story about an unpaid bill for the enormous sum of thirteen thousand dollars, as accounting for the opposition of the *Times* to the ring; and hence the satellite of the *Herald*, and a few other unprincipled sheets, have been instructed by the ring to repeat this story ever since. The *Tribune* now expresses its belief that not less than $50,000 was paid by Tammany in one way or another to the *Herald* and the *Telegram* during last year alone. No one supposes that the proprietor of the *Herald* is aware of this turpitude on the part of his servants—still less that he touched a dollar of the money. But the nature of the support given to the Tammany Ring by the *Herald* ought to be sufficient to convince everybody that dirty work has been going on somewhere. The *Tribune* goes on to assert, upon the authority of a pamphlet just published, that William M. Tweed secured the services of the *Sun* during the late canvass "by the payment of so much cash down and the promise of monthly stipends." What answer will be made to this charge remains to be seen; but we cannot ignore the fact that a similar accusation brought against the *Sun*, in regard to a transaction with James Fisk, Jr., was published in the *Tribune* a week or so ago, and was not denied by the paper implicated. Instead of refuting the charge of taking a bribe for suppressing a certain article, as everybody must have hoped the *Sun* would do, it simply singled out and abused a gentleman connected with the *Tribune*. This was a clear case of allowing judgment to go against it by default.

The systematic corruption of the press by the Tammany and Erie cliques will begin to excite proper attention whenever the public once more shows any disposition to regard corruption as a thing wrong in itself, and fatal to the best interests of society. Any journalist who now faithfully performs his duty is made a marked man by all the bribed hacks in the country, and any paper which refuses to take bribes is sure to be denounced as "corrupt" by the rascals who accept money from any hand which offers it. For example, the accusations made by the *Times* against Tweed and his gang have never been disproved, but the hirelings employed by Tweed have simply been instructed to trump up some insane charge concerning the motives of these attacks. There are possibly some who really believe that the *World* calls Tweed a swindler one day and an angel the next from sheer conviction, and that the *Times* would not abuse Tweed if somebody paid it thirteen thousand dollars. People who put any faith in the *World's* foreign despatches must be fools enough for anything. Thus, the task of serving the public with fidelity is obstructed by the efforts of the very journals which have taken money to betray the public. If the exposures made by the *Tribune* on Tuesday could accomplish a wholesome change in public sentiment in regard to all journals bribed by the Tammany gang; and if those exposures further tended to purify the atmosphere of journalism generally, our contemporary would have accomplished a signal service. But we fear that the time is not yet ripe for reform, and that a great portion of the public think none the worse of a journal because it is proved to have taken bribes.

MEDICINE AND MERCHANDISE.

From the N. Y. World.

It appears that the question of medical education for women, after exciting the faculty of Edinburgh almost as much as it did the faculty of Philadelphia, has been finally settled by a decision of the corporation of the former university, that although women may imbibe instruction they cannot take prizes. It is, according to the faculty, an admissible thing that women should contribute to the support of their institution, but a grievous and intolerable thing that they should profit by its endowments, and upon this logical ground a scholarship has been refused to a woman who is admitted to have won it fairly. This decision is doubtless satisfactory to the male students, who would otherwise be in danger of seeing members of an inferior sex taking prizes away from them, and particularly to the male student upon whom it devolves by default the prize which a woman had won. But it is scarcely in accordance with anybody's notion of justice, and the advocates of it seem to have felt the need of an authority which should outweigh reason, when they invoked upon the discussion the declaration of her Majesty Queen Victoria "that she greatly disapproved of women studying medicine." By way of enforcing this august opinion the faculty decided by one vote not to prohibit women from the study of medicine in the university, which would involve the loss of the fees derived from women, but only to prohibit women from receiving the prizes which proficiency in that study might entitle them to. Which is a frugal and "canny," whether or no it be a very high-minded, procedure on the part of the faculty of Edinburgh.

The same mail which brought us this news brought us also an account, published in Sunday's *World*, of the adventures of an American woman in China. This heroic female person has penetrated the secular secrets of Cathay, and at the date of her letter was comfortably sojourning in the town of Chefoo, engaged in what has hitherto been considered the exclusively masculine function of buying tea, rather than the chiefly feminine function of imbibing it. Whether the aspect of this American lady, who has traversed the Flowery Kingdom not only without molestation, but, according to her own account, with great profit and satisfaction, is as alluring to the Chinese as that of the venturesome virgin who traditionally traversed the Emerald Isle was to the Hibernian eye, we have no means of knowing, any more than we have whether "rich and rare were the gems she wore," or whether she preferred to carry her valuables in the shape of the unobtrusive bill of exchange. In either case she is there buying tea, and fearing not the face of man, and it is to be hoped she may prosper. And we are not aware that before setting out she wished the advice of any male person or set of male persons as to the propriety of the course she was about to pursue.

The moral to be drawn from a comparison of these two cases is that the sphere of women is to be ascertained not by argument but by trial. The Scottish women ask the acquience of the faculty in their studying medicine. The American woman does not ask the acquiescence of anybody in her buying tea. When the pupil of Squeers had attained a theoretical knowledge of plants out of books, that prudent pedagogue sent him into the garden to cultivate the same, or, as Squeers himself condescended to explain, "he goes and knows 'em." When Miss King has settled in her own mind the probable profitableness of buying tea, she goes and buys it. When, on the other hand, young women yearn to know medicine, they write articles in newspapers and deliver lectures upon platforms, and berate hidebound institutions of instruction in that science, in defense of their right to know it. They had much better go and know it. "Nothing succeeds like success." Nobody will deny the right to trade in tea to a woman who has made a fortune by it. And nobody will deny the right to be physicians to those women who may succeed in proving themselves competent ones. A few successful female tea merchants and a few successful female physicians will do more towards dissipating whatever disbelief there may be of the competency of women to those arts than the most extreme and irrefragable demonstrations *a priori* that it is the inalienable right and the peculiar province of women to heal the sick and to make fortunes in the Chinese trade.

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PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
12 22 4t Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.
Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
NUTS,
PRESERVES,
CANNED GOODS,
WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL.....$500,000
ASSETS.....$2,733,581

Losses paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, 1869.....$1,991,837 45
Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696 74
$2,106,534 19

Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,336 34

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,945
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	83,553
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,733,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain, Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason, Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888 24

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.2,609,888 24

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,735

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux, Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith, Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600 388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES. Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 1*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, January 6, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, January 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4§ No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4§

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11§

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 8§6

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Some idea of the amount of labor performed by Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station, may be learned from the announcement that during the year he heard 2528 cases.

—Yesterday, at 1 o'clock, Robert O'Hara, 35 years of age, while at work at a bank at the west end of Gray's Bridge, was killed by the falling of the earth.

—Francis Gravener, residing at No. 511 South Ninth street, aged 19 years, fell from a building yesterday afternoon, at Twenty-second and Washington avenue, and injured himself internally. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—At noon yesterday, Margaret Cook, eleven years of age, was run over by a carriage at Germantown avenue and York street. She was removed to her home, No. 1359 Germantown avenue.

—The Republican Invincibles met last evening and placed in nomination the following-named gentlemen for the offices mentioned:—

President, Ezra Lukens; Vice-Presidents, William Todd, William L. Fox, Jesse Garrett, John Birkinbine, Major E. T. Starr. Messrs. Todd and Fox declined. Recording Secretary, Harry C. Hawkins; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Robinson, Jr.

Assistant Recording Secretaries, James L. Miles, Joseph Moore, Jr., Lewis Wilhelm.

Treasurers, George W. Fry, J. F. Woolverton, Horace Hill.

—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Knights of St. Crispin, yesterday elected the following named officers:—Grand Sir Knight, William Sweney; Grand Knight, John T. Davis; Grand Scribe, James Macshane; Grand Treasurer, David Harmer, Jr. The Lodge passed a resolution that members of the organization known as the Knights of St. Crispin, working for any new firm established since September, 1869, should be governed by the average wages paid in the different establishments in good standing.

—A meeting of the delegates of the Fire Association was held last evening, for the purpose of reconsidering the propriety of making the Fire Association of Philadelphia a joint stock company. There was a full attendance, all the fire companies (forty-eight) belonging to the association being represented. A bill providing for making the association a joint stock company, which is to be sent to the Legislature, was submitted, but, after some discussion, was laid over, for the purpose of having it printed. The bill provides that the present capital of the association, about $500,000, shall be divided among the companies in the association, and also, that power be given to increase the capital to the amount of $500,000.

THE GERMANTOWN POST OFFICE.—The following are the statistics of the Germantown Post Office for the year just closed:—Mail letters received, 162,599; do. returned, 587; drop letters received, 178,390; do. returned, 735; papers, etc., received, 133,750; mail letters collected, 130,935; drop letters collected, 114,661; papers, etc., collected, 57,586. Of foreign matter there were sent from Germantown 7889 letters, involving a postage expense of $559·95. The postage expense on papers sent to foreign countries amounted to $565·64.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Indiana Legislature convenes to-day.

—General Schenck, Minister to England, will sail for Liverpool on the 25th instant.

—Several horrible murders have, within the past few days, been perpetrated in Arkansas.

—General Schenck sent his resignation as a member of Congress to the Speaker of the House yesterday.

—The contest over the election of State Treasurer, at Harrisburg, promises to be exceedingly animated.

—The discussion of the San Domingo question yesterday drew a large number of persons to the halls of Congress.

—The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America will meet for organization in Washington on the 13th instant.

—Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court of New York, yesterday morning issued an injunction against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, with an order to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupt.

Foreign Affairs.

—Some of the Paris journals accuse General Trochu of feebleness.

—A new general has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

—The French consider the evacuation of Rouen by the Germans as certain.

—Havana was illuminated upon the reception of the news that the King of Spain had arrived safely in Madrid.

—The Duke of Cambridge is about to be succeeded by Lord Napier as Commander-in-chief of the British army.

—A plan is on foot to give Jules Favre a public reception and dinner on his arrrival in London to attend the conference.

—Certain Prussian bankers of Berlin who subscribed to the French loan have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon the capitulation. The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned and provisioned for two years, and the Germans are to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitsche, and the line of communication with Paris. After the unconditional surrender the Garde National will be armed and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and the Corps Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the 3d of the following month.

—A despatch from Lille announces that rumors are current there of a battle on the 2d between the towns of Sapingues and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides, the Prussians being badly defeated.

—Faidherbe reports that he fought a battle near Bapaume, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening of Monday, driving the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The loss of each of the contestants was quite serious.

RUMORED SUSPENSION.

Operations Closed in a Large Ship-Building Establishment.

Rumors prevail that the extensive ship-building firm of Reaney, Son & Archbold, at Chester, have been obliged to suspend. We learn that their works have been closed, and all operations in progress stopped. One of their employes was informed that the firm had been obliged to make an assignment, and that the future course of the establishment was as yet undecided. They would want his services, if they should resume, but he was advised not to miss the opportunity of employment elsewhere.

It is stated that negotiations have been in progress for the sale of the works to Mr. John Roach, the extensive New York builder, who has heretofore been announced as designing to commence ship-building operations on a large scale at Chester.

The cause of this suspension, or failure, is not, as we understand, lack of orders, there being several very important jobs on hand at the time. —*Wilmington Commercial.*

OBITUARY.

Marshal Moring.

Marshal Moring, of the Austrian army, whose death is announced, served in the war against Sardinia in 1848, and acquired distinction in th hostilities against France in 1859. He commanded a brigade of the 5th Army Corps in the Austro-Italian war of 1866, and took part in the victory of Custozza. After the battle of Koniggratz and surrender of Venetia, he was transferred with his corps to the Danube.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·25 | MOON SETS.....
SUN SETS..... 4·47 | HIGH WATER..... 0·25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of Manch'tr	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Ontario	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool v. H	Jan. 10
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 6
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7
Virginia	Philadelphia	Charleston	Jan. 7
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. schr Rio Grande, Waite, 17 days fm Matanzas, with scrap iron to Davis & Warren—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Schr J. Ponder, Hudson, from New York, with logwood, etc., to order.

Br. schr Iris, Buckhard, from St. John, N. B., with laths to T. P. Galvin & Co.

BELOW.

Nor. bark Hirundo, from Liverpool, was at Chester yesterday afternoon.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 4.—The City Ice Boat No. 2 went up this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A ship and a schr passed out at 1 P. M. A large herm. brig is being towed out of the Capes at 3 P. M. A bark passed out last evening, and one schr from the harbor this morning.

Wind N. Thermometer, 44.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamships Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and Missouri, from Havana.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Coromandel, Chapman, from Philadelphia, ashore near Queenstown, registers 766 tons, was built at Greenock in 1843, and hails from Liverpool.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, at Baltimore 1st inst. fm Wilmington, N. C., reports:—Passed close to the wreck of ship Persia, ashore at Frying Pan Shoals. She was lying on her starboard side, and had wrecking steamers near her.

N. G. bark Laura Maria, fm Liverpool, was ashore yesterday afternoon on the lower end of Tinicum Island. The City Ice-boat No. 1 went to her assistance last evening, and it was expected she would be got off at next high tide.

Bark Kong Oscar, Knudson, was at Texel 15th ult. from Plymouth, with cargo of the Paul Klatt, for Philadelphia.

Bark Minnie Campbell, Hankinson, hence via Cowes, for Bremen, put back to Seaview 21st ult.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, from Baltimore for Portland, before reported ashore near Annapolis, Md., has been got off without damage and proceeded on her voyage.

Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Providence, went ashore 3d inst., P. M., on the Hog's Back, Hell Gate, while in tow. Wreckmaster Brown was endeavoring to get her off.

The Nicaragua, Lewis, from New York for Beyrout, with petroleum, arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 17, leaky, and has been recommended to discharge.

Advices to the Marine Underwriters state that the cargo in the lower hold of the steamer De Soto, burned near New Orleans on the night of Dec. 31, was not damaged by the fire as apprehended.

Captain Young, of the brig Fearless, from London for Philadelphia (says a Portsmouth despatch, Dec. 22), landed here with crew, reports that on the 18th, at 6·40 A. M., 40 miles off Beachy Head, was in collision, while standing on starboard tack, with the Corona, from London for Cardiff, striking the Fearless before the forerigging, carrying away the foremast and cutting her down three streaks. About 1 P. M. the American ship Emerald Isle, from London for Mobile, took us off, the water gaining so fast that we could not keep her free, and transferred us on the 26th to the Danish schr Margaretha, from the Mediterranean for Newcastle, which landed us at Plymouth.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The Norwegian bark Mindet, Captain Charles Bruusgaard, at New York 1st inst., from Amoy, made the passage in the remarkably short time of 116 days, which, considering the season of the year, is one of the quickest passages on record.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Change the Boundary Lines of the First Division of the Twenty-eight Ward, to create an additional Division, and to establish a Place of Voting in said Division.

Whereas, The first division of the Twenty-eight ward, in the city of Philadelphia, contains more than two hundred voters over that contemplated by the act of February 2, 1864; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the first division of the Twenty-eighth ward shall hereafter be bounded as follows, viz.:—All that part of the Twenty-eight ward, from Montgomery avenue to Berks street, and from Eleventh street to Broad street, and from Montgomery avenue to Lehigh avenue, and from Broad street to Seventeenth street, shall constitute the first division, and the voters of said first division shall vote at the house of J. Gross, at Broad and Berks streets.

Section 2. That a new division be created, to be bounded as follows:—All that part of said ward, from Berks street to Lehigh avenue, and from Eleventh street to Broad street; and said division shall be called the ninth division of the Twenty-eighth ward, and the voters of said division shall vote at the house of Adam Keppler, northeast corner of Camac and Berks streets.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Pay Rent of Fifth District Police Station House.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay rent of the Fifth District Police Station House, corner of Eighth and South streets. Warrants for the same to be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of a Certain Sewer on Spruce street.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized to construct the following sewer, viz.:—On Spruce street, from Thirty-seventh and Woodland streets westward to Thirty-ninth street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet. Said sewer to be built of brick, circular in shape, and in accordance with specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Section 2. The Chief Commissioner of Highways shall advertise, according to law, announcing that bids will be received for the sewer above designated, and he shall allot it to the lowest bidders; and it shall be a condition of said contract that the contractor shall accept the sums assessed upon and charged to the properties lying on the lines of said sewer in manner and form authorized by ordinance entitled "An ordinance regulating the assessment upon property for the construction of branch culverts or drains, approved May 12, 1866, and supplement thereto, approved February 16, 1869;" any excess over and above said assessment to be charged to Item (for branch sewers) of annual appropriations made to the Department of Highways for the year 1870: Provided, said excess shall not in any case be more than can be charged to said Item under ordinance entitled "An ordinance authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to draw warrants for street intersections, man-holes, and legal deductions in the construction of branch sewers, approved April 3, 1868."

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M.FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers for the Year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirteen thousand seven hundred (13,700) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department of Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers for 1871, to wit:—

Item 1. For salary of Chief Inspector, three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of three assistants, twelve hundred dollars each, three thousand six hundred (3600) dollars.

Item 3. For salary of clerk, twelve hundred (1200) dollars.

Item 4. For salary of messenger, seven hundred (700) dollars.

Item 5. For transportation, draughtsman, and keep of horse, two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 6. For horse and wagon, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 7. For labor and rent of office, fifteen hundred (1500) dollars.

Item 8. For instruments and pumps, two hundred (200) dollars.

Item 9. For stationery, books, and printing, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 10. For incidentals and furniture, three hundred (300) dollars.

Warrants to be drawn by the Chief Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers; all bills other than salaries to be approved by the Committee on Steam Engines and Boilers.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Divide the Tenth Election Division of the Eighteenth Ward, and to Create an Additional Division in the same.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That there shall be formed out of the Tenth division of the Eighteenth ward a new division, to be called the Thirteenth Election division, to be bounded as follows, viz.:—By the westerly side of Gaul street, northerly side of Montgomery avenue, easterly side of Frankford road, and southerly side of Norris street, and the place of voting shall be at the house of Thomas Fogerty, at the southwest corner of Cedar and Norris streets.

Section 2. That the remaining part of said division shall be called the Tenth division, and shall vote at the place now designated for the Tenth division. And the remaining election divisions of said ward shall remain as now constituted by law.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

Granting Samuel B. Bailey privilege to Erect a Certain Frame Shed on Swanson Street, above Catharine.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That Samuel B. Bailey be and he is hereby authorized to erect a temporary frame shed on the rear of Swanson street, above Catharine. Provided, That the said Samuel B. Bailey pay into the City Treasury the sum of twenty-five dollars to defray the publication of this ordinance. And provided further, That the said frame building shall be removed without notice upon the passage of a resolution or ordinance withdrawing this privilege. And all ordinances inconsistent herewith be and they are hereby repealed.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Approve the Sureties of William Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Highways Elect.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That Charles B. Siner and Jacob Myers are hereby approved as the sureties of William Rittenhouse, Commissioner of Highways elect; and the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare the proper bond and warrant of attorney for said parties to execute, and to cause judgment to be entered thereon.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing Certain Transfers in the Appropriation to the Police Department for Erecting Public Baths, etc.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer, viz.: the sum of five hundred dollars from Item No. 1 of an ordinance approved July 13, 1870, entitled an ordinance to make an appropriation for rent of places for baths, and to pay Superintendents of same, to the appropriation made in the ordinance approved May 7, 1870, entitled an ordinance to make an appropriation to pay for the erection of public baths.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Eighteenth Street from Cayuga to Germantown avenue, in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highway be and he is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property through and over which Eighteenth street, from Cayuga street to Germantown avenue (in the Twenty-fifth ward), will pass, that at the expiration of three months from date of said notice the said Eighteenth street will be required for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the Year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of seven hundred thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-two cents ($700,752·22) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Highways, Bridges, Sewers, etc., for the year 1871:

Item 1. For salaries of Chief Commissioner, Commissioners, Chief, License, Miscellaneous and Assistant Clerks, Messenger and Watchmen on Permanent, Wire, Girard avenue, Penrose Ferry, Falls of Schuylkill, and Bridesburg Bridges, the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred (17,200) dollars.

Item 2. For paving intersections of streets, to include intersections of Belgian or other improved pavement, sixty thousand (60,000) dollars.

Item 3. For repairing streets, to include the repaving over water-pipes, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand (110,000) dollars.

Item 4. For repaving and tramwaying streets, the sum of seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Item 5. For repairing roads and unpaved streets, the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Item 6. For grading streets and roads, the sum of seventy-five thousand (75,000) dollars.

Item 7. For repairing and rebuilding bridges, the sum of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

Item 8. For repairing culverts and inlets, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Item 9. For grade and curb regulations, the sum of four thousand five hundred (4500) dollars: Provided, The District Surveyors be required to present their bills monthly.

Item 10. For printing, advertising, and stationery, the sum of three thousand five hundred (3500) dollars.

Item 11. For insurance on bridges, the sum of two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 12. For office and yard expenses, and the pay of five watchmen, the sum of four thousand three hundred (4300) dollars.

Item 13. For incidental expenses the sum of two thousand (2000) dollars.

Item 14. For sign-boards for street names, the sum of five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 15. For repairing and repaving streets along which the tracks of passenger railways are laid, the sum of three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 16. For Supervisors' salaries, the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty-three (19,563) dollars: Provided, The City Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on this item until the Supervisor shall have furnished him monthly with the names, occupation, and residence of every person employed by said Supervisor and receiving money under this ordinance.

Item 17. For grading, curbing, paving, and repaving footways, the sum of three thousand (3000) dollars.

Item 18. For repairing the Delaware river banks, the sum of five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 19. For constructing branch culverts, the sum of thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Item 20. For constructing new inlets, the sum of thirty thousand (30,000) dollars: Provided, That there shall be no extra compensation paid for the construction of inlets on streets of a width of sixty feet or under that width: provided, also, That they be constructed of iron, upon the plans of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

Item 21. For Belgian blocks and paving on Front street, from Willow street to Germantown avenue, and on Germantown avenue to Second street, along the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad; and on Dickerson street, from Front street to Wharf street; and on Hamilton street, from Broad street to Fifteenth street; and for laying improved pavement that may be authorized by Councils, the sum of fifty thousand (50,000) dollars.

Item 22. For crossing and tramwaying stone, the sum of twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars.

Item 23. For fire-proof safe for office, the sum of five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 24. For building a bridge over Frankford creek at Orthodox street, in the Twenty-third ward, the sum of eight thousand (8000) dollars.

Item 25. For paving Lehigh avenue and intersections, from Frankford road to Broad street, with Rubble pavement, the sum of thirty thousand (30,000) dollars.

Item 26. For building a culvert across Darby road and Mill creek, the sum of eighteen thousand (18,000) dollars.

Item 27. For drainage of meadows in the First and Twenty-sixth wards, the sum of twenty thousand (20,000) dollars.

Item 28. For extending culvert on Eighteenth street, from Norris street to Susquehanna avenue, the sum of ten thousand (10,000) dollars.

Item 29. For building bridges over Berks and Norris streets, the sum of fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars.

Item 30. For building bridge over the Reading Railroad at Fifth street, twenty-five thousand (25,000) dollars: Provided, That the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company pay the balance of cost.

Item 31. For constructing cisterns at Holmesburg, one thousand (1000) dollars.

Item 32. For the construction of a bridge at Willow street and Delaware avenue, eight thousand (8000) dollars.

Item 33. For the completion of bridge on Broad street, at the crossing of the Reading Railroad, the sum of fifteen thousand six hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-two cents (15,689 22).

Item 34. For the completion of the repairs to Penrose Ferry Bridge, seven thousand (7000) dollars.

Provided, That all repairs to bridges, culverts, and inlets exceeding the cost of one hundred dollars, that may be necessary during the year 1871, shall be first submitted to the Committee on Highways before any contract shall be made or any order given out by contract, when ordered by the Committee on Highways; and provided further, that all bills for paving intersections of streets, or for any other work authorized by Councils, and chargeable to either of the foregoing items, shall state the locality, and under what ordinance or resolution said work was done; and no bill shall be signed by the City Controller unless accompanied by such statement, and that no part of items 2 and 4, and not more than two hundred dollars of item 6, shall be expended on any street without the authority of Councils, and no part of said item 6 shall be expended for work not done in 1871. And warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways in conformity with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

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MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 w m 6m

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MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 5,
the thrilling domestic drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Ann Chute
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Miles Na Coppaleen
J. E. Nagle as.....Danny Mann
H. B. Phillips as.....Father Tom
Lily Davenport as.....The Colleen Bawn
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

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MONDAY, January 9,
first appearance of
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY.
Only night of Beethoven's immortal opera,
FIDELIO,
with an unprecedented great cast.
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MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
The sale of tickets for single nights commences this morning at the Academy of Music and F. A. North & Co.'s, No. 1026 Chesnut street. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, NINTH AND WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 5,
second night in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama entitled
THE GREAT CITY:
A STORY OF LONDON LIFE,
which achieved at the Drury Lane Theatre a
SUCCESS UNSURPASSED
in the history of that famous establishment. The imported scenery painted on the spot expressly for the management of this theatre.
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HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
OURS. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. OURS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
OURS, OURS, OURS,
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BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, January 2, at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH AND CALLOWHILL Streets.—Great Holiday Attractions. D'ATALIE, the original Iron-Jawed Man; Mad'lle ANGELA, the beautiful Herculean Lady; YOUNG ZEPHYR, the Athletic Prodigy, and GRAND CIRCUS TROUPE. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 1 3 6t

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24stuthtf
Visitors are requested to bring opera glasses.

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Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

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THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
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HUSH A BYE BABY;
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PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1871.

OUR CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE question of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence came up yesterday in the National House of Representatives. It is not unnatural that other cities should desire to enjoy the benefits that such an exhibition would bring in its train, and the opposition to the claims of Philadelphia that has thus far been made was no more than was to be expected. Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and, we doubt not, San Francisco also, could all present excellent reasons why the proposed international exhibition should be held within the limits of their respective municipalities; and if there was the slightest prospect of success the members of Congress who represent those constituencies would exert themselves to the utmost to accomplish so desirable an object. Practically, the contest, so far as there is any contest on the subject, is narrowed down to Philadelphia and New York, and the last-named city is now attempting a little game of bluff that can amount to nothing, as Philadelphia most certainly holds the winning cards. The place where the Declaration of Independence was signed is undoubtedly the only proper place for celebrating the centennial anniversary of that important event, unless reasons of the most potent character can be presented why another location would be preferable. As between the two cities, however, Philadelphia possesses many advantages that New York does not, and there would be such an obvious impropriety in celebrating our national centennial in that town that it cannot be doubted what the decision of Congress will be on the subject. The only opponent our reprentative had yesterday in the House of Representatives was Hon. James Brooks, of New York city, who represents a constituency whose patriotic associations date back from the time they set foot upon American ground at Castle Garden, whose ideas of the chief duties of American citizenship are to vote early and often, and to mash the heads of "niggers" who attempt to vote the Republican ticket, and who value the Fourth of July principally for the facilities afforded on that day for getting drunk at an early hour on bad whisky. Mr. Brooks distinguished himself yesterday by stating that he regarded Philadelphia as a populous and beautiful suburb of New York, but was unable to see why it should be selected rather than Boston, where the principles of the Declaration of Independence were mainly cradled. If there were any choice in the matter, Boston would undoubtedly be a more appropriate place for holding the exhibition than New York, and if the Declaration of Independence had actually been signed at the "Hub," we would most cordially advocate its claim. The associations, however, that cling about the old State House on Chesnut street are such that we sincerely believe the patriotic citizens of Boston, who have a better idea of the eternal fitness of things than the foreign born constituency represented by Hon. James Brooks, will most cordially support the project of holding our great national centennial anniversary in Philadelphia, and nowhere] else. Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, in his remarks yesterday displayed the proper spirit when he said that in his opinion Cincinnati was a suitable place for holding a great international exhibition, but that as the purpose of the one under consideration was to celebrate a great event—the signing of the Declaration of Independence—Philadelphia was the most appropriate place. The bill which was under discussion yesterday will probably come up to-day for a final vote, and we believe that the majority of the members will view the subject in the same light as does Mr. Stevenson, and will promptly pass it. If the American Institute of New York, as Mr. Brooks suggests, intends to hold an exhibition in July, 1876, anyhow, that is their business and not ours; and we certainly wish the New Yorkers luck with their show, and hope that the one to be held in this city will not cause it to altogether bankrupt its projectors.

GROUND-RENT LAW.

THE recent publication of two decisions by Judge Ludlow on the subject of ground-rents in this county seems to have occasioned considerable doubting and misunderstanding in some people's minds, for which there is really not the slightest cause. The principles laid down by the learned judge are unquestionably sound, and he has expressed himself in the clearest possible manner, so that it strikes us that if individuals desire to understand his opinions as he means them and wishes them to be understood, they have on'y to read the statutes involved and the opinions respecting each, and then give the matter a single sober thought. The statutes are the last two that have been passed regarding ground-rents in Philadelphia, and they came before Judge Ludlow upon a question of their constitutionality. The first was the act of April 28, 1868, which provides that "in all cases in which ground-rents have been or may be extinguished by payment or by presumption of law, but no deed of extinguishment or release thereof shall have been executed, it shall and may be lawful for the owner or owners of the land out of which the rent issues, or any person interested, to apply by petition to the Court of Common Pleas, * * * whereupon such court shall make such order for giving notice, etc., * * * and upon due proof being made of the truth of said petition, the said Court are authorized and required to make a decree declaring that the said ground-rent is released, merged, and extinguished," etc. In the case that brought into question the constitutionality of this law, no payment or demand of the ground-rents or acknowledgment of their existence had been made for more than twenty-one years; and when the court was asked to declare them extinguished on this ground, the objection was made that the law was unconstitutional, because in giving the court the power thus to decree it deprived the party of his right to trial by jury. The judge held this reasoning to be fallacious, for there was nothing to prevent the court from awarding an issue and sending the case before a jury, if such a course became necessary; and he sustained the law and declared the ground-rent extinguished. This certainly is plain enough. When proof is made that a ground-rent has slumbered undisturbed for twenty-one years, the court may declare it dead—that is all.

The other was the act of April 15, 1869, providing for the abolition of irredeemable ground-rents, which have for years proved a heavy clog to real estate in this city. The act says that the owner of land upon which such a lien exists may cite the owner of the lien into court for the purpose of coming to terms for its extinguishment, and if they fail to agree upon the amount to be paid, the matter shall be referred to a jury, who shall assess the damages; and upon the payment of all expenses by the owner of the land, the court shall decree the hitherto irredeemable ground-rent to be extinguished. The objection to the constitutionality of this was that it divested vested rights and forced the owner of the rent to part with it whether he wished to do so or not. To be sure, the act provides that the assessment of damages in favor of the owner of the rent shall never be less than twenty-one years purchase thereof, but this is of no weight as affecting the constitutional question. Here likewise Judge Ludlow is exceedingly explicit. He holds the law to be constitutional on the ground of public necessity, the same ground on which the laws abolishing entailed estates and the proprietary titles of the Penns stand. One statute says a ground-rent unclaimed for twenty-one years may be declared by the court to be extinguished, the other that all irredeemable ground-rents may be abolished upon compensation to the owner thereof; and Judge Ludlow declares both statutes to be constitutional. Both cases will doubtless be taken to the Supreme Court for review, but where is the difficulty in understanding the matter as it now stands we fail to see.

IT IS easier for a young married man to gradually acquire absolute ownership of a comfortable home in Philadelphia than in any other large city. The operation has been so much simplified by the building associations which abound here, to the number of nearly one thousand, that practically it amounts to nothing more than paying a little extra rent from quarter to quarter and year to year. Any industrious artisan can become the possessor of a good residence in Philadelphia by making a series of payments through ten years of a smaller aggregate sum than would be required in New York for the rent of a house possessing similar accommodations.

THE Democracy of Pennsylvania have promptly seized the first occasion that offered for honoring Coffee-pot Wallace by electing him Speaker of the Senate. A heavy debt of gratitude was due to him for his distinguished services in giving to false and brau-new naturalization papers the halo of antiquity; and the debt has, in part, been promptly paid. Our law-makers never act so nobly as when they lavish honors upon men who break the laws for partisan purposes, and exalt their party above the Commonwealth.

THE school-books and text-books teach young men to love their country, and thereby inculcate a confusing and dangerous error. The real thing to be done—if you are anxious to figure in politics—is to let your country slide, and to go'your death for some one of the robbers, or gangs of robbers, who fatten on her life-blood. If you are a Philadelphian, get into the Gas Ring. If you are a New Yorker, put on the Tammany harness. If you are a Pennsylvanian, swear by Cameron. Be unjust and fear not, and the road to plunder will be opened unto you.

IT IS SAID that Grant favors an increase of the tax on tobacco. As he is one of the greatest smokers in the land, he gives evidence of genuine patriotism in urging such an increase, and all other office-holders should imitate his noble example. The magnates of our Row should petition the Legislature for an increase of the tax on their fees and perquisites, and the favorites of Tammany Hall should make a free-will offering of half their stealings to the authorities at Albany.

IF YOU WANT to get an office from the Legislators or Senators at Harrisburg, put yourself under training as a prize-fighter, kick up a tremendous row, kill off a man or two, make yourself notorious as a bully, and demonstrate to the world that you are always ready and anxious to disturb the peace of the community.

THE BRITISH MINISTRY.

A Change in the War Office—Lord Strathnairn to Succeed Mr. Cardwell—Something About the New Secretary of State for War.

A cable telegram announces that the Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War in Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, is about to be succeeded by Lord Strathnairn, the contemplated change being in the interest of the war party.

Lord Strathnairn is the Right Hon. Sir Hugh Henry Rose, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., a son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, who was a member of Parliament for many years and British Minister at Berlin. Lord Strathnairn was born in 1808, was educated at Berlin, entered the army in 1830, and after becoming a Lieutenant-Colonel, held successively the positions of Consul-General in Syria, Secretary of the Embassy, and Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, and English Commissioner at the headquarters of the French army in the Crimea in 1855-56. While acting as Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople, he is credited by Kinglake, the historian, with displaying great foresight in urging upon the Admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his Ministers.

During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was conferred upon Lord Strathnairn, and for his services at this critical period, which culminated in the fall of Jhansi, he was created a K. C. B., and subsequently a G. C. B., receiving also the thanks of Parliament. He was also one of the earliest to receive the honor of the order of the Star of India.

On the return of the late Lord Clyde to England, Lord Strathnairn became commander-in-chief in India, and it became his task in this capacity to superintend the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late East India Company. The zeal, energy, and skill displayed by him in this task were instrumental in reforming many old-standing abuses and in greatly promoting the comfort and efficiency of the troops.

In 1865 he resigned the position of Commander-in-Chief in India, and subsequently held the chief command of the forces in Ireland. On July 28, 1866, he was rewarded for his long and efficient services by being raised to the peerage as Baron Strathnairn, of Strathnairn, in the county of Nairn, and of Jhansi, in the East Indies. He holds at present the rank of General in the British army, is Colonel of the 45th Foot, and is regarded as one of the best general officers in the British service. It will be seen that he is amply qualified, by experience, for the position to which he is to be appointed.

OBITUARY.

Charles H. Sweetzer.

Charles H. Sweetzer, a well-known journalist, who has been interested in a number of newspaper enterprises, died on the 1st instant at Pilatka, Fla., of consumption. Mr. Sweetzer is chiefly known as one of the founders of *The Round Table*, a weekly literary journal which for a time promised well, but which from a variety of causes failed to receive the support of the public. *The Round Table* was finally merged into *The Citizen*, and Mr. Sweetzer started the New York *Evening Mail* in 1867. In about a year's time he sold out his interest in the *Evening Mail* and started a daily morning paper called the *City*, which failed to achieve success. Mr. Sweetzer then removed to Minnesota and started a weekly paper, entitled the *Mirror*, at Minneapolis, but this also failed, and he accepted the literary editorship of the Chicago *Tribune*. Last summer he became alarmed at the symptoms of consumption that manifested themselves, and removed to Florida in the hope that he might be benefited by the climate. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss. Mr. Sweetzer was a man of fine literary taste, and an elegant and forcible writer. He was interested in a number of newspaper enterprises besides those mentioned above, but he lacked business tact or some other equally important quality, and none of them was successful. *The Round Table* was especially well planned in many respects, but there were some great mistakes in its management—one of which was its Democratic proclivities—that would have doomed to death much abler literary journals than it ever was.

Stephen Glover.

Stephen Glover, a popular English story-writer, died in London, on the 7th of December last, at the age of 58 years. He was the author of a great number of songs, many of which have obtained a permanent popularity. Among these may be mentioned "Why Do Summer Roses Fade?" "The Monks of Old," "The Merry, Merry Sunshine," and the duet of "What are the Wild Waves Saying?" which was suggested by an incident in Dickens' novel of "Dombey and Son."

THE PACIFIC TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—W. Milnor Roberts, Esq., civil engineer, in his special report on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad, gives the following opinion in regard to the industrial prospects of the extreme Northwest:—

"Next to the lumber trade in importance will be at first the great fisheries off the Pacific coast; the facilities for the accommodation of which will be found at the terminus of this railroad, where the vessels will be built, equipped, and found, complete, with every needed appliance, and manned ready for sea. I say 'at first,' because the day is not far distant when the manufactures which will grow up around this world of waters will engender a commerce far exceeding that arising from the fisheries; and, as the forests recede under the insatiable demands of an increasing growth of population, agricultural products will fill the apparent void, for it is certain that the soil where these vast forests now grow is remarkably prolific. And if at some period in the future, when numerous flourishing cities shall have grown up with the growth of this Pacific coast, the timber should be exhausted, a bountiful Providence has stored up for the use of the coming generations an abundant supply of coal, an article which is the basis of most of the wealth of Great Britain, and which, more than any single product of the mines, has enabled the United States to take her present at and among the nations."

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.
OVERCOATS, EIGHT DOLLARS.

MEN'S ALL-WOOL
MELTON
OVERCOATS
REDUCED TO EIGHT DOLLARS,
TO CLOSE THEM OUT,
BY
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.
Other goods in proportion.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set it, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM R. BLACK, Executor of MATILDA SCHOFIELD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, January 17, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 518 WALNUT Street, room No. 19, in the city of Philadelphia.
1 5 thstu5t E. C. MITCHELL, Auditor.

CLOTHING.

1871. 1871.

R. & W.

Hurrah for Eighteen Seventy-one!
There's a beautiful suit for every one
At the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The times of the old high prices are done;
Come, buy clothes cheap for Seventy-one
At the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Look at the way the people run
For fine new clothes for Seventy-one
To the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Equalled by few, excelled by none,
Are the Winter Clothes of Seventy-one
For sale by ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the whole month of

JANUARY

A SPECIAL REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES

of all

The Fine Clothes

at the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO. UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

SECURE
DURABILITY,
COMFORT,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,

By buying your Business Suits of

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET.

Suits costing $15, we offer at $13.
Suits costing $19, we offer at $16.
Suits costing $22, we offer at $19.

250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $15,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.

Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded. 12 8 thstu1m

500 DOZEN

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S GLOVES.

"La Belle" Kid Gloves, $1 25 per pair.
"Bartley" Kid Gloves reduced to $1 85.
Jouvin closing out at $1 45.
Joseph Glove, $1; best $1 Glove imported.
Children's "La Belle" Kid Gloves reduced to 87c.
Children's Cloth Gloves, all colors and sizes.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25, 31, 38, 44, 50 to 75c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 44, 50, 65 to 75c.
Ladies' Castor Gauntlets, $1 25.
Gents' Underwear, closing out.
Ladies' Underwear, 75, $1, $1 25 up.
A lot slightly soiled Kid Gloves of all brands and all sizes, at 75c. per pair, to close out quick, at

BARTHOLOMEWS'
Great Kid Glove Emporium,
1 5 thstuf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

No. 1218 MARKET Street,

RECEIVERS OF

CHOICEST GRADES OF ST. LOUIS

FAMILY FLOUR. (1 5 6t4p*

CLOTHING.

OUR WINTER STOCK

OF

Fine Ready-made Clothing

MUST BE SOLD,
MUST BE SOLD,
MUST BE SOLD,

TO CLEAR COUNTERS
TO CLEAR COUNTERS
TO CLEAR COUNTERS

For the reception of an entirely new line of

Spring Goods.

WE WILL THEREFORE MAKE

STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS
STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS
STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS

In the prices of everything.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.

SKATING COATS,
STREET COATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS,
YOUTHS' SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.

We still have an excellent assortment of GOODS IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER, which we will dispose of at WONDERFULLY LOW FIGURES.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
Underwear in Great Variety,

Made expressly for our own sales.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of Mortgages, ranging from $5000 to $10,000.

Apply to

A. FITLER,
12 2 4t No. 51 N. SIXTH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF ELLIOTT & DUNN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
J. H. DUNN.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day entered into a COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 South THIRD Street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871. 1 3 6t

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 1871. 1 2

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned entered into a Copartnership on the 15th inst. for a General Auction and Commission business, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, Jr.
HENRY W. SCOTT,
B. SCOTT, Jr.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 2 6t

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
(mwf) PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

AT RETAIL.

Grand Clearing Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

Prior to making extensive alterations in the Store. Rare opportunities of securing GREAT BARGAINS adapted to the wants of Families, and substantial gifts for the HOLIDAYS. The entire Wholesale and Retail Stocks are combined, constituting the greatest concentration of BARGAINS in the better class of DRY GOODS ever offered in this city, and all marked down to such extremely low rates as will ensure rapid sales.

Strictly One Price.

ALEXANDER RICKEY,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

12 15 thstuf PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAYS.

DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
POLITE AND RESPECTFUL ATTENTION.

"AT THORNLEY'S,"

EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
BLACK SILKS,
RICH POPLINS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS,
PIANO COVERS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.
PARTICULARLY CHEAP.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.
9 3 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

MEYER'S

World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung

PIANO-FORTES.

FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AN AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT

Arion Piano Fortes,

Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.

ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmwlmrp

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.

Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE CORNER property. A good location for any business; 50 feet on Girard avenue, 48 feet on Frankford road. Apply at the S. W. corner of GIRARD Avenue and FRANKFORD Road. 1 5 3t*

HARRISBURG.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—THE CONTEST FOR THE TREASURERSHIP — PROSPECTS OF THE VARIOUS FACTIONS—CAMERON THROWS UP THE SPONGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, January 5.

Both branches of the Legislature organized on Tuesday, and without any smash of the slates as settled in caucus. The previous evening violent rumors filled the capital and the crowded hotels of the probable defeat of both Wallace and Webb, by disorganization in the respective parties; but the heated imaginations of the disappointed aspirants for plundering the party camps created most of the stories afloat. It was assumed that Buckalew would defeat Wallace, as they are not supposed to be greatly in love with each other; but dispassionate men never doubted that the Democrats would be in solid line for their candidates when the hour of trial came.

Wallace accepted his new honors with becoming modesty and dignity, and delivered an address that had the peculiar merit of originality, as well as a high measure of ability and fitness. He spoke like a statesman of liberal and well-considered views, and referred pointedly to the policy of progress as the true one for the Commonwealth. He proclaimed reform as the great cardinal measure of the day, and inspired the Democracy with new ideas and new impulses as he ignored the dead issues of the past, and moved forward boldly to accept the living questions which are vital in the new order of things. He appreciates that there has been a desperate war; that Rebellion, treason, State rights, slavery, and caste are overthrown to rise no more, and that reconstruction and the amendments of the Constitution, as auxiliary thereto, are as irrevocable as the laws of gravitation.

"Uncle Jake Zeigler" obeyed the call of the Senate, and was installed behind the Chief Clerk's desk. He smiles as kindly as in the days of yore, and his voice has all the melody of youth as he calls the names of the grave Senators and reads the petitions, resolutions, and bills; but his locks are deeply silvered, his jolly face has rude furrows ploughed through it, and his eyes refuse to perform their office without the aid of the old-fashioned spectacles. Hamersly is also here, but an invalid, and is probably not sorry that his old chum of the quill has succeeded him. Both have been legislators in the better days of legislation; both have been editors, and Zeigler still continues in the rural editorial chair, and both have been clerks here when the oldest existing hat was new.

In the House there were some ripples upon the Republican surface, and deep, sullen mutterings of discontent prevailed. A bolt on Webb was seriously contemplated on Monday, but on Tuesday calmer counsels prevailed, and Webb received the entire Republican vote, with the exception of Mr. Wiley, of Lancaster. Mr. Reinoehl, of the same county, was freely canvassed as a probable bolting candidate for Speaker; but he did not encourage the effort. Had he consented, it is probable that he could have been elected. General Selfridge was chosen clerk without a contest, as was Mr. Lee, the assistant; but a determined and violent opposition was manifested to defeat Mr. Ovens of Philadelphia, the Republican nominee for Sergeant-at-Arms. So far had the opposition gone that the combination was perfected with the Democrats to defeat him by an independent Republican, but Mr. Elliott, his special champion, made a most earnest appeal for him, vouching for his blameless character and competency; and the opposition was finally withdrawn. He was denounced bitterly by many in the party as unworthy of a public position, while the Democrats insisted that they could not be censured for pressing Ahern while Ovens was a favorite with the Republicans.

The Senate was scarcely organized until there was a general scramble to lead off for a Constitutional Convention. General White read his bill in place. Senator Connell also got his bill presented, and Buckalew made a shrewd flank movement and pressed through a resolution for a special reform committee. Such is the effect of the popular demand for reform, and I doubt whether there is a vote in the Senate that will not be cast for some sort of a convention bill. In the House the measure is certain of nearly a unanimous support. There will be various differences as to the details of the bill, but they will be reconciled, and it will pass before the 1st of February.

The contest for Treasurer is still as bitter as ever. Judging from the surface of the political caldron, the success of the Republican candidate is not possible; but the grave dangers attending a Republican defeat in a Republican Legislature may force the contending parties to union and conciliation. A clear majority of the Republican members prefer Mackey, and he would be elected but for the fatal friendship of Cameron. Most of Mackey's strength is his own rather than Cameron's; but the fact that Cameron supported him in the unwarrantable defeat of Irwin in 1869 sticks to him like the brand of a malefactor. If Cameron were dead and forgotten, Mackey would go through easily; but Cameron living is worse than a skeleton in Mackey's political household. As the fiercest blasts of the tempest often just precede the returning sunlight, so the political tempest in the Republican ranks may be stilled in time by its very violence. While Mackey is floundering under the crushing load of Cameron, it is but just to say that Cameron will be faithfully for the man—who is elected. No matter who he may be, whether Mackey, Jones, or Snooks, Cameron will be able to demonstrate that he made his election.

Cameron has thrown up the sponge at last. The sad truth is forced upon him that he has reached the evening of his power, and its shadows are gathering around him like unwelcome whispers of dying applause.

The crowds of worshippers around the altar of his promises and plunder, turn with keenest scent from the cold trail of the stricken leader, and are prowling in every direction for pastures new and worthier gods. Distrusted in Washington by the national administration, repudiated at home by the people who would cherish grateful memories of a declining remnant of personal or political worth; unfelt in the counsels of his party, save as its misfortunes have culminated from his crimes, he now sits fretfully in the great office he bought for honor, and sees a mighty commonwealth turn with omnipotent and vengeful power upon the laws which made his success possible. He declines a re-election to the Senate! He declines every hour in the day, and to every listener. He hurls his declination after faint and fading friends, and makes it the gentle offering to soften and disarm those who have manfully braved his remorseless rule. The terrible spectre of reform is before him, as with giant tread and resistless power it pricks the bauble of his crown, and turns to smoking ashes the insignia he was proud to win in shame. Men who have bowed when he commanded now rush with unseemly haste to gain the honor of making it impossible for future Legislatures to elevate future Camerons as future libels upon popular integrity, and, bereft of followers, he seeks refuge from the retribution of the people by retirement. He has declined before as often as it was necessary to defraud the better men who yielded to peace upon his professions; but now he declines in sorrowful earnest, because it is the only harbor of safety. Let it be said of him, that for once he has done what will make rejoicing wherever patriotism has a votary.

The defeat of Ahern and Laws did not sit well on the Fourth ward crowd, and Mully's lambs made the town more than lively by their denunciations of the Senators who did not sustain them. In their general hilarity over their defeat, they punished an undue quantity of bad whisky, and amused themselves in the highly original way of firing a few bullets now and then through the doors of hostile Democratic Senators. They gave Petriken rather more of that particular kind of sport than was entirely agreeable, as he seemed decidedly averse to a Senatorial funeral with himself in the coffin. It is said that he was regarded as the Senator who would make the prettiest corpse of the whole lot, and it is generally considered that he was censurably selfish in his unwillingness to accommodate the sports with a funeral when it was essential to their happiness. It is rumored, however, that he always was an obstinate and unaccommodating sort of fellow, and his refusal to be shot mortally when everything was in readiness fully confirms the story. When he runs for Governor let him look well to the Fourth ward.

DAUPHIN.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—MERTZ.—On the 1st instant, at the Parsonage, No. 1550 Franklin street, by the Rev. Wm. B. Wood, Mr. JOHN JOHNSON and Miss MATILDA MERTZ, both of this city.

ROLLE—JONES.—In Camden, September 13, 1870, by Rev. J. S. Heisler, Mr. JACOB B. ROLLE, of Pottstown, Pa., to ELLA JONES, of Camden, N. J.

WOOLFORD—CRAWFORD.—On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Elder Wm. J. Purington, SAMUEL W. WOOLFORD, of Church Creek, Md., and LILLIE E., youngest daughter of Wm. H. Crawford, Esq., of this city.

Baltimore papers please copy.

DIED.

BROWN.—On the 4th instant, THOMAS BROWN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Adelphia Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 967 North Seventh street, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Ground.

DUVILLARD.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARY JACOBS DUVILLARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of Mrs. Mary H. Bell are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Church.

PEQUENO.—Suddenly, at Madrid, Spain, on November 27th, 1870, CANDIDO PEQUENO, Sr.—a Christian gentleman, genial, and generous. His many friends in this city, where he resided several years, will learn with real sorrow of his death.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 16th instant.
EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,
1 5 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HIGHLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 16th instant.
EDWARD ROBERTS, Jr.,
1 5 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.
WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA (BECK'S) BAND, NO. 1.—NOTICE.—A special meeting of the contributing members will be held at McCuen & Donaldson's, No. 730 VINE Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, January 6, 1871, at 7½ o'clock.
Business of importance to every member.
JAMES M. BECK,
Secretary P. B., No. 1.
N. B.—Fifty-fifth Quadrille Party, WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 11, 1871. 1t*

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after THURSDAY, 5th January.
1 5 4t JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 9th inst., clear of tax.
Transfer Books closed until the 12th inst.
E. MITCHELL CORNELL,
1 5 4t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.
The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.
The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER,
1 5 2w Treasurer.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,

Free of Taxes.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and $100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. BONDS

at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 1 2 1m

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,

BANKERS,

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. 1 2 1m

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

530 530

HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 8 27 6m

No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
(Formerly Smith, Randolph & Co.) Phila. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U.S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company*, if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:—

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5% per cent. gold interest. Should they be redeemed in five years, and specie payments be resumed, they would really pay only 4½ per cent., or if in three years, only 1½ per cent., as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7'30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years *free from United States tax*. $1100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $1100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7'30s will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—239 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 110, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

FOR SALE BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

No. 114 South Third street, Philadelphia; Corner of Nassau and Wall streets, New York; No. 452 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.; by National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country 12 28

JANUARY 1, 1871,

COUPONS.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street.

8 26 6 PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER

FOR SALE.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 20 South THIRD Street.

4 26 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

7 PER CENT. GOLD First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9% per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA,

Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

THE NEW MASONIC

TEMPLE LOAN,

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. ETC.

4 26 6

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

No. 41 LOMBARD Street,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

Hon. Hugh McCulloch,

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

General Foreign Exchange Business

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,

And the Issue of

COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS CIRCULAR LETTERS,

The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. 12 1 m

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

6 9 tf 4p PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m 5p CORNELIUS & SONS

THE KEEPER'S STORY.

From London Society.

I am the Squire's head keeper. For two hundred years and more, since the Ridstocks of Ridstock in the West Riding sent into Blankshire a younger son to inherit the property of the Blankshire collateral branch, a Falconer has always been head keeper. The Squire does say that when his far-away ancestor, Sir Pembroke Ridstock, was found stark dead after the bloody fight of Flodden Field, up in the north country, his foster-brother, Giles the Falconer, lay dead on the young knight's body, clutching the broken banner-pole. So I tell my son Jack—as fine a young keeper as ever wore green velveteen—that Ridstocks and Falconers have been too long together ever to part; and though he does talk wildly sometimes about going off to America to try his rifle on a buffalo, and send me home a grisly bear's skin, I don't think he would really care to go until I am under the turf, and then of course he will be head keeper in my place. Our young Squire has some notion of going off next summer for a hunting trip upon the prairies, and if he does I must persuade him to take Jack with him and bring him back; and then, perhaps, after a turn at adventure in that wild country, Jack will be content to settle down, carry the young Squire's second gun, as I do his father's, on shooting days, and keep up the head of feathered game for which the estate is so famous.

There is not better ground in England, out of Norfolk, for partridges; and as he gives me his annual five-pound note, when we have finished up the day at Grimstone Roughs, Lord Blankton himself has many a time said to me, 'Why, Falconer, where do you get all these pheasants from—do you steal them?' In very truth, his lordship's little joke is becoming equally annual with his tip; for as he always gets put into a 'hot corner' or two, he brings down a good many to his own gun, and certainly does see more than anybody else; but I may say, without self-flattery, that our covers are always really well stocked. I am glad that I have nothing to boast of in the way of 'fur,' though to my mind there is no prettier shooting than a fine lively rabbit bolting and popping in and out of a fern brake; but the old Squire will not have either rabbits or hares to stain the ground if he or I can help it. I remember when I had been about three years head keeper I had got up an astonishing show of 'fur;' but one of the best tenants took huff at this, gave notice to leave, and nothing the Squire could do would persuade him to remain unless it was keeping down the rabbits and hares on his farm. This the Squire would not do, for he liked the shooting, and, besides, was obstinate and would not stand what looked like dictation. And so the tenant went to Canada; but as soon as he was gone the Squire took it a deal to heart and swore a strongish oath to me that he would never again run the chance of losing a good tenant for any such vermin; and they were well thinned down all over the estate, and we have kept them so ever since. Now-a-days there is no grumbling; indeed that tenant is a proud man who can boast of having given the Squire his best day, and as every one of them looks upon himself as a voluntary under keeper, we have scarcely any trouble with poachers; but formerly I often used to go home with a broken head after a tussle with the vagabonds, and it is one of my great captures that I am about to relate.

There is not much honor among regular poachers. The rascals are very often ready to split upon one another, though when they are out in a gang they will stick together and make desperate work with the keepers, as everybody knows. But over and over again, 'from information received,' I have been able to out-general and overpower them.

Now that same cover, Grimstone Roughs, has always been a pet cover of the Squire's and mine. It is on some rising ground not far from the Squire's school, where all we youngsters were so well taught; and from the time I began to go to school I knew every inch of it well. My father could trust me, and used to send me to lay down corn for the pheasants, and tell me to keep my eyes open for vermin and so forth; and many a half holiday have I spent in that wood watching the young pheasants running about, and the squirrels a-nutting. It is a pretty sight to see those little fellows stripping a hazel, and if you don't move you may even sit under the same tree and see them do it. The ground below is soon covered with cracked shells and uncracked nuts, but it is of no use picking up these last, they are all bad. Master Squirrel does not gather nuts for anybody but himself and his family. But I am babbling in my old age: I must get on with my story.

The wood covers about twenty-five acres of ground, on a gentle rise to the top. From the top of the wood stretches out for many miles an extensive moorland and half-cultivated country; at the bottom, and going round nearly two sides of the wood, flows a deep and sluggish stream, and at the opposite lower corner, with just a strip of meadow land between, is an old bridge with Roman foundations, they say, where four roads meet. One of these, on the cover side of the river, goes over the moorland to a big town about fifteen miles off; the other, to the left, to some farms of the Squire's. On the opposite side one road goes past the school and my lodge to the hall and beyond it, and the other to the neighboring town of W——. The road up the moorland had formerly gone right through the cover, but the Squire had managed to get it diverted alongside to the left, and the old road, through the strip of meadow, is now merely a drive, but trespassers occasionally will use it, as the new road is rough and steepish. Now it will be seen that when poachers out of W—— have been in the wood they must make for the bridge to get home, and when I happened to be out alone and heard any disturbance in the wood, I always used to keep near the bridge to find out who they were if a strong party, and if only one or two for a capture, in case they made for the bridge by the old drive through the meadow; for this being a private road I could legally do so. But the villains generally got out of the wood upon the Moorland road, and then, that being a public road, I could not touch them; but still I had the satisfaction of finding out who the plunderers were. The wood had not often been attempted by a strong gang, for by occupying in strength the line of the moorland road we could drive them into a corner by the river, or force them to make a rush down the drive, in which case we were always ready for them, so that the party was commonly a small one.

One night, 'from information received,' Bill Bevan and I had posted ourselves close to the bridge on the lookout for two hulking fellows out of W——, whom we expected to hit upon going to or returning from their nefarious work. At that time I was a stout, strong young fellow, and did not care for any man in the county in a good cause, and Bill Bevan was my favorite watcher. He was bold as a lion, much bigger and stronger than myself, and had helped me to handcuff not a few pheasant-robbers.

We waited till past 2 o'clock, and saw and heard nothing; indeed, we hardly expected to do so; for the business our friends were out upon, was the long net on the upper side of the cover and driven in, which is done with little noise unless it may be an occasional squeak from a hare; and we had watched the bridge carefully from a distance, while it was light, and had not seen them cross it. We therefore at last determined to give up, just take round the upper side of the cover, and then go off to bed. On a sudden we heard voices talking in the wood, and the speakers apparently making for the bridge.

'Why, they have been there, after all,' said Bill; 'how could they have got there?'

'Never mind how they got there,' said I; 'there they are, and, as luck will have it, are coming down the drive. Keep still, and we'll catch 'em here.'

We waited quiet under the shadow of the hedge—the men were still talking, and drawing near. There was not much light, but the stars were bright, and by them, when they came within about ten yards, I could distinguish our two friends, one laboring along with a heavy bag at his back.

'Now then,' said I, in a whisper, 'take the outside one, Bill;' and we each sprang at our man. I got fair hold of the fellow's collar with the bag. He dropped the bag with a curse, and laid hold of my arm. I instantly found I had my work before me, for, though I had a fair hold of him, the fellow was half as big again as myself, and cursed and struggled and wrenched and at last managed to kick my shin with the heel of his hob-nailed boot so viciously that from pain I loosened my hold for a moment. My man broke from me, and seized me by the bare throat with one hand and round the loins with the other. Half-choked, with a desperate effort, I got his fingers from my throat, and a second after got a half-hit on the chin which dazed me. We had now struggled close to the river, and my friend, who had been cursing extraordinarily during the fight, said, 'I'll pitch thee into the river.'

'Do if thou can,' said I, getting hold a bit firmer by the collar again, and hitting him a fair blow between the eyes with my fist. His rage was awful; and after a very violent tussle he got hold of me foul in some out-of-the-way manner that I cannot recollect, and threw me right through a thorn-bush into the river. The smarting from the thorns, that scored my hands and face wofully, and the cold water, and the shame of being beaten so enraged me that I was out of the water almost as soon as I was in, and jumped back to the fray, which from the noise I judged to be serious. During the time I had been engaged with my man, Bill had tackled the other, and much more successfully; for, just as I was sent neck and crop into the river, he was kneeling on his man's chest and putting on the cuffs. He was in the act of completing this when the fellow freed from me came up, slipped his arm round Bill's neck, and proceeded to garrote him off his handcuffed antagonist. But Bill—an immensely powerful man—though taken thus at disadvantage, was not to be beaten easily, and managed to twist himself upon his back, still keeping the first man below; and when I came upon the scene, dripping out of the river, they were all there in a heap, all arms and legs, and snarling and blaspheming frightfully. In a second or two I saw the state of things, and jumped upon my old friend with both knees in the small of his back and both hands at the back of his collar. I had such a good hold that I could have throttled a giant, and in a few seconds he ceased to struggle. I then got one foot on the ground, and heaved him by the collar so as to ease Bevan, who soon got out of the mess, took my cuffs out of my pocket, and secured my big one, who was now nearly strangled and gasped for breath. The other fellow lay still upon the ground. I began to be frightened about my work, for my man did not seem like coming to; but Bill got his billycock full of water out of the river, dashed it in his face, and the ruffian was soon all right. I do not think I ever heard any one blaspheme so fearfully as when he found out the handcuffs; but we got him and the other fellow up and collared them safely. As we were making for the bridge I stumbled over the bag, which I had clean forgotten. I sung out to Bill to carry it.

'Carry it be blowed,' said he; 'I'll make this big 'un do that.'

'Hold him a minute.'

He got hold of the bag, and finding, as he expected, a strong cord with a loose end round the top, whipped it in a loop over the big man's neck behind, and marched him off, carrying unresistingly his own game-bag.

As I was wet through, we agreed to go to my lodge before going to the lock-up at W——. Upon arriving there, I left Bill outside with the two prisoners, struck a light, went up stairs, and changed my clothes. When I came down, I called Bill in with his two beauties to have a look at them. To my amazement they were perfect strangers, and looked like and really were navvies on the tramp. Bill stared at me, I at Bill, and there stood our two ugly customers, looking now as though they could not quite make it all out. Had we made a mistake?

What on earth was to be done? Had we half-killed one and handcuffed two innocent men? 'Well, if they were innocent, they do not look like it,' was my final thought. The big fellow was a stolid-looking ruffian, who seemed to take things pretty easy; but the other looked just like a fox caught in one of my traps, with a quick startled eye that seemed to ask what next. I was puzzled what to do, and so I could see was Bill. But there was the bag! Ah, the bag! 'Untie the bag, Bill,' said I, 'and let us see what they have got.' Bill slipped the cord over the big one's neck, put the bag on the floor, proceeded to pull out—not hares and rabbits—but new boots and shoes, to the amount of a couple of dozen or more! I understood it all in a moment. 'Tie them up again, Bevan, and let us be off to the lock-up,' So Bill soon loaded his man again, off we went, and trudged away about three miles to W——. We walked into the lock-up, roused the sergeant of police on duty out of his doze, and as he was an old acquaintance, I took him on one side and told him the whole story. He at once said that he should lock them up on suspicion; and while he was doing this a man came up on horseback to say that a bootmaker's shop at the big town across the moorland had been broken into, the owner nearly murdered, and a lot of boots and shoes carried off.

The two rogues were tried at the assizes, and got fourteen years' transportation. Bill and I kept our own counsel, and as we were not asked anything about mistaking the fellows for poachers, we did not let out that we had taken them into custody by accident; and my Lord Judge, after complimenting us highly for our gallant capture, as he called it, ordered us five pounds apiece out of the county chest.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, January 9, until which time the transfer book will be closed. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
1 3 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 226 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

BANKS.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10s5t Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth3t Cashier

BANKS.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At the same time an amendment of the Articles of Association will be submitted for adoption.

12 31 9t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf tj10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2, o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15. 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 20 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1870.—MOSELEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Moselem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time a President and six Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. W. A. CHURCH,
12 31 13t Secretary Moselem Railroad Company.

CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 GALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 8t

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENSER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.

B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

INSURANCE.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. Immediately after which an election will take place for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 6t* Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 409 WALNUT Street,
DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Sec.
January 3, 1871. 1 3 tuths 3t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

12 31 j6 10 C. F. BETTS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 jm*

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

12 30 10t* THOMAS C. BUSHNELL, Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4 11

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PROCLAMATION

$1000 REWARD.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,
January 1, A. D. 1871.

It appearing that a spirit of incendiarism is at this time rife among the lawless of the community, exhibiting itself in frequency of such fires, especially during the last few nights,

AND, inasmuch as the protection of the citizens and their property against conflagrations, and particularly incendiary fires, should be the first consideration of all good people,

THEREFORE

I do hereby offer a Reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for the arrest and conviction of any and every person concerned in willfully setting Fire to any Building within the limits of the City of Philadelphia, or for such information as will lead to such arrest and conviction.

AND

I do hereby enjoin upon all Police Officers, and others acting as conservators of the peace, to be vigilant and active in detecting such offenders, and in bringing them promptly to the hands of justice.

DANIEL M. FOX,
1 2 3t Mayor of Philadelphia.

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES—

ATTENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

Members of the Club are requested to attend the ANNUAL MEETING of the organization at the NATIONAL UNION CLUB HOUSE, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Nominations will be made for Officers and Executive Committee to serve the ensuing year.

EZRA LUKENS, President.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary. 1 2 3t

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed necessary for the same. All companies or individuals in replying to said application are requested to state the kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condition they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.

JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. 1 4 6t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu5 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf5 No. 120 TREMONT

NAMES.

Time and local acceptance have a considerable influence upon the quality of names. What is in perfectly good taste in one age and country—not to say county—may be offensive in another. Words degrade through use; what was proper, becomes tainted; what was polite, becomes gross; what was honest, becomes equivocal; and what was at best objectionable, becomes intolerable. It is not sufficient for the taste and pride of the bearers of undesirable names to reflect that these are no longer significant; and that to-day they serve no other purpose than to mark out the families or the individuals to which they attach, and to difference them from all others. Nothing but change, it appears, will suit the fastidiousness of the owners of some of these disadvantageous designations. Yet they might think that it is possible for a mean name to be a valuable foil to a noble man, or at any rate they might learn resignation from Camden's sensible remarks:—"For neither the good names do grace the bad, neither do evil names disgrace the good. If names are to be accounted good or bad, in all countries both good and bad have been of the same surnames."

Shenstone, the poet, is said to have been grateful that he had a name which was not obnoxious to the vile art of the punster. Of course we shall not stay to degrade ourselves to a demonstration; but it strikes us that a genius like Hood or Hook would easily have convicted him of being thankful for very small mercies. To have a name that offers itself as a common to every goose is galling enough to a sensitive and delicate mind; and many persons, to avoid puns, or, generally, for the sake of euphony, have been glad to change their names. Guez (a beggar) became Balzac; Schwartzerds became Melancthon, and Gerard Gerard Desiderius Erasmus. Hunt, the coal-heaver, having found himself promoted to the pastoral office, lengthened his name to Huntington, and so signed it, with the letters S. S. (sinner saved) appended thereto. "The late Whittle Sheepshanks, Esq.," writes Mr. Marc Antony Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, "was an eminent farmer; and it is related of him, that having once made a purchase at a northern fair, the seller asked him for a reference for payment, and Mr. Sheepshanks replied, 'Why, don't you know me? I thought everybody hereabouts knew Whittle Sheepshanks.' Upon which the other, fearing a hoax, rejoined, "Hoot, Mon, wha ever heard o' a *sheepshank*, wi' a *whittle* (pocket-knife) to it?' and actually declined the transaction. The worthy gentleman soon after took the name of Yorke by sign-manual, and thus was

"The winter of his discontent
Made glorious summer by the *same* of Yorke."
—*London Society.*

AERIAL NAVIGATION.—Says the London *Graphic*:—The spectacle of aeronauts quietly sailing over the heads of the besiegers of Paris, bearing despatches for the Government at Tours, and sacks of letters from special correspondents, is naturally irritating to the German commanders. It is, therefore, a matter of course that we hear of schemes for bringing the Paris balloon post to an untimely end. The simple efforts of the Prussian riflemen, who tried to make holes in M. Nadar's silken globe at a height of something like two miles and a half, necessarily failed; nor were the bombs, which were directed to the same object, more successful. It is obvious that if ballooning is to be put a stop to, it must be by some means of the same kind. Indeed, the Prussians are already reported to have sent a balloon of their own in pursuit of the last aerial travelling post-office that ascended from the heights of Montmartre. The effort, it is true, does not seem to have been successful; but it may be assumed that it will be renewed with more careful preparation. A letter balloon, chased by another balloon conveying skilled sharpshooters, must necessarily carry arms, or risk the fate of the helpless buzzard when the hawk swoops down with relentless beak. The prospects of the British tourist, who persists in wandering about France at this time, and regards the war as an entertaining spectacle, are evidently improving. There has been lately almost a surfeit of suggestions for new modes of warfare—from the vulgar petroleum bottle to the more terrible and mysterious canister of picrate of potass; but a balloon duel carried on at a height of two miles and a half is an idea at once novel and suggestive. The Geneva Convention would not perhaps preclude the use of explosive bullets when only directed against an enemy's silk, and humanity seems to suggest that the intrepid aeronaut, when fairly beaten, might be permitted to abandon his bags and make his descent in a parachute. Warfare of this kind is evidently capable of extension, and it is quite possible that after-dinner orators may one day be called upon to respond to the toast of "Her Majesty's land, sea, and aerial forces."

THE FIRST BRIDGE ACROSS THE THAMES.—The exact period at which the first bridge across the Thames, uniting London and Southwark, was erected "no man knoweth." It must have been at a very early period of our history. Such a bridge, we know, is mentioned as existing in the times of Ethelred, for in the laws of that august potentate is specified the enforcement of a toll or tax upon all vessels coming to Billingsgate, or *ad Pontem*. Thus a bridge clearly existed in the days of Ethelred. William of Malmesbury, also, a very early authority, makes mention of "this bridge at London." We think it could not have been earlier than A. D. 993, for in that year there can be no doubt that Unlaf the Dane "sailed up the river as far as Stianes," as say the Saxon chronicles, and so, of course, at that period there could have been no bridge to oppose his progress; and we are sure that it was not later than A. D. 1016, for the same authority declares that at that date Canute the Great, King of Denmark, in besieging London, found the bridge a great obstacle, it being no doubt strongly fortified. His ingenuity, however, enabled him to hit upon an expedient. He cut a vast ditch on the south side of the Thames at Rotherhithe, which he continued, at a distance from the bridge, in the form of a semi-circle, until it opened into the river west of the bridge. Through this he drew his ships, and effectually completed the blockade of the city. Of course, we are not bound to believe this implicitly, but, at least, so say the Saxon chroniclers; and if we can't give them credence, we are naturally led to inquire, "What and whom can we believe?" It is only fair, however, toward the Saxon chroniclers to admit this much, that, within the last two or three centuries antiquaries have discovered very many remains of embankments, and that kind of thing, throughout the whole course of the supposed canal, and they one and all affirm that, if these remains are not the evidences and proofs of the canal of Canute the Great, why, then, they do not know what they are!—*Temple Bar.*

KING WILLIAM.

Full Text of the King of Prussia's General Order to the German Armies.

SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE GERMAN ARMIES:—

We have again arrived at a crisis of the war. When I last addressed you the last of the hostile armies which, at the commencement of the campaign, confronted us, had, by the capitulation of Metz, been destroyed. The enemy has since, by extraordinary exertions, opposed to us newly-formed troops, and a large portion of the inhabitants of France have forsaken their peaceful, and by us unhindered vocations, in order to take up arms. The enemy was frequently superior to us in numbers, but you have nevertheless again defeated him; for valor and discipline and confidence in a righteous cause are worth more than numerical preponderance. All attempts of the enemy to break through the investment lines of Paris have been firmly repulsed, often, indeed, with many bloody sacrifices, as at Champigny and at Le Bourget, but with a heroism such as you have everywhere displayed towards him. The armies of the enemy, which were advancing from every direction to the relief of Paris, have all been defeated. Our troops, some of whom only a few weeks ago stood before Metz and Strasburg, have to-day advanced as far as Rouen, Orleans, and Dijon, and, among many smaller victorious engagements, two new important battles—those of Amiens and the several days' fight at Orleans—have been added to our former triumphs. Several fortresses have been conquered, and much war material has been taken. I have reason, therefore, for the greatest satisfaction, and it is to me a gratification and a duty to express this to you. I thank you all, from the general to the common soldier. Should the enemy persist in a further prosecution of the war, I know you will continue to show that exertion of all your powers to which we owe our great success hitherto, until we wring from him an honorable peace, worthy of the great sacrifices of blood and life which have been offered up. WILLIAM.

HEADQUARTERS, VERSAILLES, Dec. 6, 1870.

The Attempted Assassination of King William.

La Liberte reproduces, from the *Avenir du Guerrss*, the following account, appending to it an editorial note, stating that the Prussian Government has denied the circumstances in question, but that the account is so circumstantial, and has gained so much credence throughout France, that *La Liberte* reproduces it, but with all reserve:—

The King of Prussia, desiring sumptuously to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of the Princess of Wales, had given the day before the first of December, at Versailles, some splendid fetes and a gala banquet at the Prefecture, to which eighty persons had been invited. Public balls had taken place, and military bands had been playing until 11 o'clock at night. The fountains played in the presence of the whole court, including the King, the Crown Prince, and the Prince of Wurtemberg and Baden Baden, General Moltke and twenty other generals with their full staff. The day after these festivities the King was walking through the picturesque scenery between Louvesiennes and Bougaval, surrounded by a small escort. Suddenly a detonation was heard, and a bullet whistled past the ear of the King, who became giddy, and leaned on the arm of one of the escorts. Meantime the attendants ran in the direction from whence the shot came and made a strict search, and a few minutes later brought to the King's feet a Bavarian soldier with a countenance still defiant, and holding in his hand a gun still warm. The King looked at him, and, without addressing him a single word, made a sign. Two minutes afterwards, and at a few yards from the spot, the Bavarian was shot through the head.

King William In Reply to the Offer of the Imperial Dignity.

The King of Prussia, on receiving the address of the North German Parliament at Versailles, first thanked the deputation for the support the Parliament had afforded the Government, by voting supplies for the prosecution of the war, and by co-operating in the work of national unity. His Majesty continued as follows:—"The request addressed to me by the King of Bavaria, to re-establish the dignity of Emperor of the old German Reich, has filled me with deep emotion; but you know that, in this question, which affects such highly esteemed interests, and memories so greatly cherished by the German nation, my own feelings or my own judgment cannot influence my decision. Only in the unanimous voice of the German Princes and free towns—only in the united wish of the German nation and its representatives—shall I recognize a call from Providence, to which, relying upon God's blessing, I could conform."

THE OCMULGEE ACCIDENT.

Ells' Body Recovered—A Perishing Man Saved by a Hog.

The Macon *Telegraph* of last Saturday reports the finding of the body of Mr. Henry Ells, drowned by the accident reported recently, and the safety of Mr. Henry Napier. A party went in search of the lost hunters, and the finding of Mr. Ells is thus referred to:—

Soon after the place where the accident occurred was pointed out by Mr. Barclay, the party found the body clinging to a tree in fifteen feet of water, and about twenty feet from the bank. It seems that Mr. Ells had sunk near this tree, and he had climbed up it to the surface of the water, as he was found with his feet and arms tightly embracing the tree in a climbing position, and the top of his head out of the water. It required considerable effort to release his frozen limbs from the tree, but after this was done, the body was taken down the river in a batteau to Durham's Landing, and thence to the railroad station, and brought home yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock.

Of Mr. Napier, who swam ashore and landed in a dense canebreak, where it was feared he had perished from cold and hunger, the *Telegraph* says:—

Mr. Napier then turned his attention to his own desperate condition, for he was chilled to the very bones, and he immediately set about finding his way out of the swamp. After wandering for several hours through a dense thicket, ice and water (at times up to his waist), and finding nothing that indicated a way out, he sank down in despair by a tree on a dry spot, and began to think of the horrible death he would soon have to suffer, if not providentially delivered. He sat there, shivering and exhausted, for some minutes, when a hog passed him, and he determined to follow its track through the swamp, thinking that, as it was nearly night, it was wending its way home to some settlement. Aroused thus with the desperation of a last and only hope, he courageously struggled forward, and, as he had hoped, the narrow track led him out of the swamp and to the plantation of Mr. Frederick, where he was kindly and hospitably received.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY
ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Henry Pratt McKean. [5 13 fmwf

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE),

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12 20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10 05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accomm.	4:00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. m.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4, 4:25, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schurr's Lane. Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	6:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	3:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7:00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7:35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8:25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1:15 and 5:20 and 8:15 P. M., for Abington.

1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2:30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3:20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4:15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11:20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8:55, and 10:35 A. M.; 2:15, 5:05, and 8:25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:40 and 6:35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9:20 and 11:20 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

Abington at 2:36, 6:55, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FO

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Great City" at the Walnut.

Such a drama as that entitled *The Great City; or, Life in London*, by Arthur Halliday, which was produced last evening at the Walnut, addresses itself to a particular order of taste, and it has a right to be judged not by high art rules, but by the standard of its own kind. The play-goers who delight in such performances constitute a very large and important class in the community, and it is undeniable that they give a vast amount of satisfaction when something better would perhaps not give any. *The Great City* bears such a strong resemblance to innumerable other dramas that have had their day of popularity, that the critic may well be excused from making it the subject of an elaborate dissertation. Judging it by the proper standard, its chief fault may be said to be that Mr. Halliday has been too sparing with the pepper and spice, but still there is enough of what for want of a better word we designate the "sensational" element to make the performance enlivening. The plot is more symmetrical than is often the case in the so-called "sensational" dramas, and some of the scenes are highly effective, although it must be confessed that a large portion of the dialogue inclines to platitudinarianism. The deficiencies of the piece in this respect, however, are eked out by a judicious use of the scenery imported for the piece entitled *London*, which was produced last season, which includes a number of views in the British metropolis, and by several new scenes painted by Mr. Heilge. The plot when sifted down to its elements is the old, old stage story of virtue triumphant in the midst of apparently overpowering difficulties, and vice brought to grief just as it is apparently on the point of being triumphant. The actors do their part towards making the piece a success, the different characters being for the most part well sustained. Mr. Walcot gives a spirited personation of the villain of the play, "Jacob Blount, M. P.," and Miss Annie Graham makes an efficient representative of the heroine, "Edith Fairlamb." Mr. Morrison as "Mogg," a returned convict, and the unknown father of "Edith," acts with an excellent appreciation of the requirements of the part. Mrs. Walcot, who excels in such characters, performs the *role* of "Ragged Dick," the newsboy, in such a manner as to make it an amusing feature of the performance.

The City Amusements.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The sale of single seats for the season of seven performances of German opera to be given at the Academy of Music next week commenced to-day at the Academy and at F. A. North & Co.'s music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street. The opening opera will be Beethoven's *Fidelio*, with the following cast:—"Leonora," Madame Louise Lichtmay; "Marcelline," M'lle Bertha Boemer; Florestan," Mr. Carl Barnard; "Jacquino," Mr. Habelmann; "Pizarro," Mr. Edward Vierling; "Governor," Mr. W. Formes; and "Rocco," Mr. Carl Formes. On Tuesday the *Merry Wives of Windsor* will be represented.

AT THE WALNUT the new play by Arthur Halliday, entitled *The Great City; or, Life in London*, will be repeated this evening,

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *The Colleen Bawn* will be performed this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Florence as "Myles Na Coppaleen" and "Anne Chute."

AT THE ARCH Robertson's drama of *Ours* will be represented this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE an interesting variety programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, interesting equestrian and acrobatic performances will be given this evening.

ROTHERMEL'S painting of "The Battle of Gettysburg" may be seen from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the romantic drama of *Monte Christo* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian comicalities are announced for this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Jennie Benson, the champion clog dancer, will appear this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will execute a number of wonderful feats of magic this evening at the Assembly Buildings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW CITY MORGUE.—Yesterday the Coroner took charge of the new City Morgue at Beach and Noble streets, and removed his office to that institution. The building is to be kept open day and night for the reception of bodies, and a proper record is to be kept of each one received. No corpse is to be received at the Morgue unless in charge of a policeman, or on the order of the Coroner or the Superintendent of Police, unless the Superintendent shall be satisfied that the body has been found dead in the street or drowned. A record is to be kept of the policeman's number and of the district from which the body is received.

The attendant, on the receipt of a body, shall report to the Coroner; keep a detailed record of the recovery of the body, and all the circumstances connected therewith, and papers and money found thereon; shall number the bodies and keep a list in a book—valuables to be put up in a package, and the superintendent to be responsible therefor.

Bodies brought to the Morgue, if not recognized sooner, are to remain seventy-two hours, or until decomposition commences. They are then to be buried.

No corpse shall be removed without the written order of the Coroner, and no post mortem is to be made in the absence of that officer. From the rules adopted for the government of the institution, it cannot fail to become of material use and benefit.

THE WHARTON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Methodist Episcopal Church on Wharton street, of which Rev. Joseph Mason is pastor, has for the past few months been undergoing extensive and thorough improvements, which, when completed, will make it an ornament to the neighborhood in which it is situated.

The building has been raised four feet, and lengthened twenty-eight feet, thus giving additional height in the ceiling of the lecture room, and furnishing additional accommodations, particularly for the Sunday School, a necessity which has been felt for years. The front room has been modernized, gallery reconstructed, double stairways added, with new and beautiful pulpit and altar, and the entire building, lecture and class, infant school and audience rooms have all been beautifully frescoed, painted, and carpeted, thus making it one of the most inviting and comfortable of our city churches.

These improvements have been made at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars. The main audience room will be reopened for divine service on next Sabbath, January 8. Rev. Bishop Simpson, Rev. Dr. Ives, and other distinguished ministers are expected to officiate.

THE PUBLIC SQUARES.—Jonathan H. Pugh, Commissioner of Markets and City Property, under the existing law is obliged to close the public squares on the 1st of December. On the 14th of December, 1867, a resolution of instruction to the Commissioner of City Property to keep the public squares open during the entire year, and conferring police powers on the superintendents of the squares for the better preservation of order, was approved. This resolution remained in effect until the 26th of September, 1868, when a resolution was adopted repealing so much of the resolution of December 14, 1867, as related to the instructions to keep the public squares open during the entire year.

ARSON.—Two men named Charles Saunders and Thomas Corgee were arrested last night by Lieutenant Errickson upon suspicion of arson, in firing the wagon-house of Mr. John Bourier, on Tasker street, below Moyamensing avenue, on the night of the 2d inst. The fire was kindled in a wagon, which was consumed. The flames communicated to the wagon-house, and were not extinguished until a great portion of it was destroyed. The circumstances connected with this matter are of a very suspicious character. Defendants have been held to bail for a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

EXTENSIVE SNEAK THIEVING.—A few evenings ago, some petty sneak thief stole the silver-plated door-knobs from the dwelling No. 1302 Walnut street. During the last few days Messrs. Field & Hardie have replaced the stolen knobs for [over forty houses, among] them a very costly set from the front door of John Rice, Esq. Where are the police?

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

The Meeting this Morning—Rules for the Regulation of the New Department.

The Board of Fire Commissioners assembled in adjourned meeting in the Select Council Chamber at 10 o'clock this morning. President Loudenslager in the Chair.

As on the preceding meetings, a large crowd was present and great interest was manifested in the proceedings.

It was expected that the assistant engineers would be elected, and this no doubt had the effect to increase the interest in the doings of the Commission.

The first business transacted was the submission of the report of the committee appointed yesterday to draft suitable rules for the regulation and government of the Commissioners and the department.

The report was received, and, on motion, made the special order for Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following is the report of the committee:—

To the President and Members of the Philadelphia Fire Commission.—Gentlemen:—Your committee, appointed to draft suitable rules and regulations for the government of the commissioners and the department, respectfully report that, after careful consideration of the subjects referred to them, they deem it advisable for the good order, government, and facilitating of the operations of the department, in addition to the officers provided for by ordinance of Councils, viz., President, Secretary, and Messenger, the following committees be appointed from among the commissioners:—

Committee on Supplies and Repairs.
Committee on Locations.
Committee on Real Estate and Leases.
Committee on Districts and Boundaries.
Committee on Rules and Regulations for the Department and the Extinguishment of Fires.
Committee on Investigation, with the objects as hereinafter set forth.

MEETINGS.

The regular stated meetings of the Commissioners shall be held on the first and third —— in each month, at —— o'clock.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The order of business shall be as follows:—
Reading of the Minutes of the preceding meeting.
Reports of Committees.
Unfinished Business.
Communications.
New Business.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

The President shall, when present, preside at all the meetings of the commissioners, preserve order therein, and put to vote all motions properly made and seconded; he shall have the right to vote on all questions, and shall appoint all special committees, unless it be otherwise directed. He shall sign all warrants drawn upon the City Treasurer, and perform all the duties imposed on him by the ordinances of Councils; and in case any measure shall require immediate attention, he shall act thereon and report at the next stated meeting of the commissioners; and in the absence of the President at a meeting, any member may be selected to act as President *pro tem.*

SECRETARY.

The Secretary shall, in addition to the duties directed by ordinance of Councils, attest the correctness of all bills before being presented to the Committee of Councils for approval; all warrants drawn on the City Treasurer, and all requisitions approved by the Commissioners, and perform such other duties as may be assigned.

SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.

The Committee on Supplies and Repairs shall purchase the apparatus, hose, horses, harness, fuel, oil, etc., as may be directed by the Commissioners, and have the power to direct and make all repairs not exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, without the action of the Commissioners, reporting all purchases and repairs at the next stated meeting.

LOCATION.

The duties of the Committee on Location shall be to examine and report localities suitable for fire apparatus and telegraph and signal-boxes provided by ordinance of Councils, having in view the proper distribution and effectiveness of the same, and report a system of signals and telegrams best adapted to the efficiency and wants of the department.

REAL ESTATE AND LEASES.

The Committee on Real Estate and Leases will be required to attend to the duty of purchasing or leasing such real estate and having erected thereon suitable houses, or of leasing proper houses and apparatus in such localities as may have been selected by the Committee on Location, approved by the Commissioners, and sanctioned by the Committee of Councils.

DISTRICTS AND BOUNDARIES.

The duties of the Committee on Districts and Boundaries shall be to examine and report the extent and boundaries of the territory in which a designated portion of the Fire Department may operate, making in the city of Philadelphia five fire districts.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations shall be charged with the duty of reporting from time to time such rules and regulations for the government of the department, and for the extinguishment of fires, as they shall deem most conducive to the order, discipline, effectiveness, and saving of property; and they shall also report upon a proper uniform to be worn by officers and members of the department.

INVESTIGATION.

To the Committee on Investigation shall be referred, when considered necessary by the commissioners, all charges for disobedience of orders, and all other matters the subject of complaint that may need examination; they shall investigate all cases referred to them without unnecessary delay, and report their conclusions, with the evidence, to the commissioners at the earliest period.

JOSEPH R. LYNDALL,
H. R. LAWRENCE,
WILLIAM F. MCCULLY.

The secretary then read communications from the following fire companies, tendering their services and the use of the apparatus, hose, etc., until the new department is thoroughly organized and placed in service:—Columbia Hose, Neptune Hose, Fairmount Engine, Hibernia Engine, Good Intent Hose, Western Engine, Spring Garden Hose, and Reliance Engine.

The communications were appropriately referred.

Mr. McCully moved that the Committee on Location be directed to have the office of the Chief Engineer fitted up temporarily for the use of the board. Agreed to.

On motion, a recess was then taken for ten minutes.

On reassembling Mr. Plumly moved that when the board adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

Mr. McCully then submitted the following form of application, which was adopted:—

PHILADELPHIA, ..., 187 .

To the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Department of Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen: I respectfully present my name for your consideration for the position of ....., pledging myself that if elected I will faithfully perform and discharge the duties of the same.

Very respectfully,

Name.....
Age.....
Residence.....
Occupation.....

Mr. Lawrence moved that one thousand copies of the above form be printed and placed in the hands of the Secretary, to be distributed at the office of the Chief Engineer on Friday morning next. Agreed to.

Communications from the William Penn Hose Company, and the Good Intent Engine, offering for sale their properties, were received and appropriately referred.

The Western Engine Company in their communication offer to dispose of their steam fire engine, horses, hose, etc., for the sum of $4000.

President Loudenslager here announced that the headquarters of the Commission will hereafter be at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to which place all communications to the Secretary will be addressed.

Mr. Lawrence suggested that all offers by different companies of the sale of their apparatus should be forwarded to the board as quickly as possible, but applications for membership will always be open.

The board then, on motion, adjourned.

ALLEGED DISHONEST SERVANT.—Elizabeth Newton, a servant in the employ of the family of William B. Drew, No. 821 Wharton street, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of a quantity of bed clothing from the residence. When accused of the crime Elizabeth denied knowing anything about the property. She subsequently admitted that she had carried the articles away, and left them at a house on Seventh street. This statement was found to be untrue, for the property was afterwards recovered in the outhouse on the premises. Elizabeth was held to bail for a further hearing by Alderman Bonsall.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

The Standing and Select Committees of Common Council for 1871.

President Huhn this afternoon announced the standing and select committees of Common Council for the year 1871, the first named in each case being chairman, as follows:—

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Finance—Walker, Buzby, Joseph S. Allen, Baldwin, Greer, Omensetter, Stockdale, Fagen.
Gas Works—Bowker, Oram, Dingee, Charlton, Divine, H. C. Robinson, Judge, Ladner.
Highways—Waples, Glenn, Dingee, Currie, Walker, Rowan, Dorlan, Thornton, Stockdale.
Police—Glenn, Shane, Martin, Widener, Oram, John S. Huhn, Mershon, McAleer.
Fire Department—Shane, Greer, Glenn, J. S. Huhn, Walker, Rowan, Waples, Geo. W. Nickels.
Poor—Logan, Widener, Calhoun, Glass, McAleer, Young.
Surveys—William S. Allen, Hall, Divine, Briggs, White, H. C. Robinson, Fagen, Judge.
Compare Bills—Martin, Logan, J. S. Robinson.
Port Wardens—Widener, Mershon, Glass, Schaffer, Brown, Addis, Gill, McAleer.
Markets—Currie, Bardsley, H. C. Robinson, Shisler, Ehret, Young.
Claims—E. K. Nichols, Gilbert, Bardsley, S. A. Miller, J. S. Robinson, Kendrick.
Election Divisions—Joseph S. Allen, Oram, Ellis, Dingee, S. A. Miller, White, Vandusen, C. P. McGrath.
Water Works—Joseph S. Allen, Devine, Bowker, Briggs, Glass, Dorlan, Rowan, Charlton, Nead.
City Property—Martin, E. K. Nichols, Bowker, Widener, Currie, Logan, Briggs, Ehret.
Schools—S. Miller, Omensetter, Cartledge, Charlton, Lewis, Gilbert, Briggs, Kendrick, Ladner.
Railroads—Omensetter, Shane, Cartledge, W. S. Allen, Greer, Allison, J. S. Huhn, George W. Nickels, Nead.
Health—Gilbert, S. Miller, Allison, Schaffer, Hargadon, John McGrath.
Law—E. K. Nichols, Wagner, Buzby, Mitchell, Hargadon, Vandusen.
Prisons—Hall, Lewis, Shisler, Brown, Hargadon, John McGrath.
Street Cleaning—Brown, Calhoun, Schaffer, Addis, Judge, C. P. McGrath.
For Verifying Cash Accounts of City Treasurer—Bardsley, Ellis, Ladner.
Printing and Supplies—Ellis, Baldwin, Kline, Addis, Gill, Kendrick.
Boiler Inspection—Mershon, Thornton, Dorlan, White, Nead, John McGrath.
Legislation—Hall, Kline, Baldwin, Stockdale, Ehret.
Defense and Protection—Wagner, Calhoun, Shisler, S. A. Miller, Gill, Young.
Revision of Taxes—S. Miller, Buzby, Wagner, Mitchell, Fagen, Jos. S. Robinson.
House of Correction—Allison, Cartledge, W. S. Allen, Kline, Waples, Mitchell, Lewis, George W. Nickels.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Paving and New Paving—Greer, John S. Huhn, Oram, Kline, McAleer.
Retrenchment and Reform—Bardsley, Hall, Kline, Walker, Gill.
Census—Hall, Bardsley, Logan, Thornton, Vandusen.
To Memorialize Congress on Navigation of Delaware River—Buzby, Mitchell, Ellis, Mershon, Young.
Paving Between Railroad Tracks—Buzby, S. Miller, George W. Nickels.
Exempting Property of Twenty-seventh ward from Taxation—Rowan, Calhoun, Stockdale.
Paving over Attachments for Gas—Samuel Miller, Bowker, Glass, Oram, George W. Nickels.
Portraits of Mayors—Walker, Buzby, Ehret.
Celebration of Centennial Anniversary of American Independence—Joseph S. Allen, Kline, E. K. Nichols, Hall, Bardsley, Gilbert, George W. Nickels, Hargadon, Joseph S. Robinson.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—This morning John McKnight, the runner of the Bank of North America, while making the regular collections for the bank, entered one of the cars of the Fifth and Sixth Streets line at Chesnut street. When the car had reached Commerce street a man who had been standing on the platform attempted to pick Mr. McKnight's pocket, by making an assault upon him and throwing him upon the floor of the car. There were three passengers in the car at the time, neither of whom nor the conductor attempted to interfere. Mr. McKnight had in his inside coat pocket a memorandum book containing from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in checks, notes, coupons, etc. The robber was not able to obtain possession of any of the money on account of the precautions of the runner. On finding that he was unsuccessful he escaped while Mr. McKnight was getting upon his feet, and was not stopped by any of those who had witnessed the attempt.

PAWNBROKERS' LICENSES.—The Mayor's Clerk has thus far issued licenses to the following pawnbrokers for the year 1871:—

Jacob Myers,	V. P. Donnelly,
Jacob Salenger,	S. M. & S. R. Fridenburg,
S. M. Fridenburg,	John W. Bidwell,
A. Wasserman,	A. S. Read,
Jacob Cohen,	Isaac Ilenry,
Ansel Hamberg,	Simon Ezekiel,
J. H. Fridenburg,	John Brandt,
Henry Levi,	Isaac Nathans,
John Rettew,	Robert Johnston & Co.,
Edwin Lewin,	Jos. Mekeal,
Henry Marcus,	Dougherty & McKeon,
A. M. Marcus,	G. W. Keindrick & Bro.,
A. J. Baker,	Henry Osborn,
H. J. Hunt,	Hamberg & Bro.,
Wm. Green & Co.	L. H. Cohen, Agt.,
Philip Hunt,	Aaron Hyman,
L. R. Fridenburg,	Gus. Rosenbaum,
Moses d'Ancona,	John Livezey & Co.

BURNING OF THE ANGORA MILLS.—Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the picker-room of the Angora Mills, belonging to Mr. Callaghan, and situated on Gray's lane, near the county line. The flames were promptly discovered and extinguished. About noon another fire broke out in the same place, but this time it made considerable headway before it was discovered, and the efforts of the firemen to check the flames proved unavailing. At last accounts the mills were reported to be entirely enveloped in flames. The West Philadelphia companies have all left for the scene of the conflagration.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Monday night, William Wilson, a conductor on the Long Branch Railroad, was accosted at Front and Spruce streets by two men, one of whom seized him by the throat while the other robbed him of his watch. One of the alleged garroters, named John Clark, was taken into custody yesterday. He had a hearing before Ald. Carpenter, and was committed in default of $3000 bail for trial.

VICTIMIZED.—A Jerseyman from Mullica Hill a day or two since was robbed of $200 by two sharpers, who met him on Market street and said that they had made a bet in reference to his height. While measuring him with a tape line they cut his pocket out containing the money, and then left. Mr. Jerseyman did not discover his loss for some time afterwards.

LARCENY CASE.—Charles Haines was arrested this morning by Policeman McCormack upon the charge of the larceny of a piece of linen from a store on North Eighth street. He was locked up at the Central Police Station for a hearing this afternoon.

BADLY BURNED.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening, Thomas McCann, aged 2 years, residing at No. 1634 Beckett street, whilst playing near the fire during his mother's absence, was badly burned about the body by his clothes igniting.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest, at No. 1206 Leithgow street, upon the body of Theresa Rorer, aged eighty years, who died suddenly.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past 2 o'clock this morning Charles Hubbs, aged 14 years, had his right arm badly lacerated by having it caught in the cards at Schofield's mill, Manayunk.

POSTPONEMENT OF A BAR MEETING.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar, called for 12 o'clock to-day, to take action on the death of John Brodhead, Esq., was postponed until to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths8p

FOURTH EDITION

OCEAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

The Paraguay Investigation.

New York Printers on a Strike.

Fire at Hartford, Conn.

Illinois Senatorial Contest.

Legislature of Arkansas

Message of Gov. Clayton.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Steamship Subsidies.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Senate Postal Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration the Steamship Subsidy bill. They decided to strike out the land grant portion of the bill, and their idea is to adopt the Postmaster-General's views, and to prepare a bill giving subsidies direct to lines, to be paid out of the Treasury proceeds of ocean postage, to go into the Treasury.

The Paraguay Investigation.

The House has up the report of the Foreign Affairs Committee on the Paraguay investigation. Mr. Orth, of Indiana, has the floor to defend the majority report. It is not likely that any concurrent action will be had this session.

Executive Nomination.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following nomination was sent to the Senate to-day:—William H. Daniels to be Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla.

FROM NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The steamer Parthia took out $70,000 in specie.

Gold Sales.

The Treasury sold a million of gold at 110·50@110·60. The bids aggregated $3,606,500.

Crowners' Quest Law.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Coroner's inquest upon the body of Joseph Crawford, killed on New Year's day in the liquor store corner of Bleecker and Camelia streets, resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a blow at the hands of Benjamin F. Barber, who has been committed for trial.

The Coroner's jury to-day found a verdict of murder against Abraham Jones, who fatally stabbed his wife on Monday. Jones has not been arrested.

Printers' Strike.

The printers on the Jersey City *Evening Journal* have struck work in consequence of a disagreement whether certain figure-work shall be paid for at the rate of fifty per cent. addition or at double rates.

FROM THE WEST.

Illinois Senatorial Contest.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—There is no change in the status of the Senatorial contest at Springfield. General Logan is the strongest candidate, and his principal competitor is ex-Gov. Oglesby. It is now said that Gov. Palmer's name will be presented in the caucus, with the hope of securing a compromise on him. No time has been fixed for the caucus.

Heavy Failure.

The failure of Ross & Gossage, a heavy retail dry goods firm on State street, is reported. Payment was stopped on Saturday. The amount of claims outstanding is $400,000, on which the firm offer fifty cents on the dollar.

Indianapolis Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 5.—Both branches of the Legislature organized this morning. In the House, all the Democratic caucus nominees for officers were elected, with the Hon. William Mack, of Terre Haute, for Speaker.

In the Senate two Republican members were absent and Hon. James Hughes, Senator from Monroe county.

Senator Elliott, from the Connorsville district, both elected on the Republican ticket, acted with the Democrats, giving the control of the organization to the Democrats.

The officers elected are:—Principal Secretary, W. R. Harrison, Dem., of Morgan county; Assistant Secretary, J. W. Cole, Rep.; and Doorkeeper, J. W. Cookerly, Rep. When the Senatorial districts were called in the organization the admission of John W. Burson, from the Muncie district, was objected to from the Democratic side, on the ground of bribery and fraud in the election, and the Lieutenant-Governor decided that, the credentials being in proper form and no regular contest presented, he could be sworn in, which was done.

Immediately after the Senators were qualified an appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and sustained by a majority of the Senate, and after a long discussion a resolution was adopted declaring Benson not entitled to a vote, referring his case to a select committee.

This action, with Hughes' and Elliott's action with the Democrats, gives the Democrats a majority of three in the Senate.

St. Louis Merchants' Exchange.

Gerard B. Allen was elected President of the Merchants' Exchange yesterday, with Robert P. Tansey and George Bain as Vice-Presidents.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Arkansas Legislature—Message of Governor Clayton.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—The *Avalanche* has a synopsis of Governor Clayton's message to the Arkansas Legislature. He congratulates them on the prosperous condition of the State; the dying out of old prejudices and animosities; recommends a reduction of taxes, and as means to that end the abolition and consolidation of certain offices, a limitation of taxes, including those of district schools; also a reduction of the number of Supreme judges from five to three, and the abolition of the disfranchisement clause in the Constitution, the last to be submitted to the people. He says the present encouraging condition of affairs fully warrants the carrying out of his pledges made a year ago, and recommends that county assessors act as registrars. He leaves to the Legislature to say whether he shall retain the extraordinary appointing power now in his hands. He has made every effort to ferret out the parties who destroyed State arms on the Mississippi river, ascertained the names of several concerned, but could find no one willing to make the necessary affidavit for a requisition on the Governor of Tennessee. The message was received with applause.

FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 4—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. bonds of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 89¾; of 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 87¾. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 28¾.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Calcutta Linseed declining. Turpentine flat. Linseed Oil, £2 9s.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—United States bonds, 91¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed dull and irregular; uplands, 8@8¼d.; Orleans, 8¼@8¾d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 1000 for speculation and export. Spirits of Petroleum, 10d.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Globe Theatre.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—It is announced that William R. Floyd is to be stage manager of the Globe Theatre; also that J. W. Wallack and Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau will reappear as leading artists.

Fire at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Jan. 5.—Early this morning a fire broke out in the third story of Talcott & Post's building, and burned through two floors. A few hundred dollars will cover the damage to the building, but Gay & Hastings, dry goods dealers, on the first floor, suffer serious loss, as the whole of their stock was drenched. Fully insured.

The Gubernatorial Vote of Maine.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The Senate Committee on Gubernatorial Votes reported that Sidney Perham has 54,901, and Charles W. Roberts 45,713, and there were 38 scattering for the Convention for State officers of last year.

The Governor was inaugurated at noon to-day, and delivered his message.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

Mr. Orth, of Indiana, moved an additional resolution disapproving of the conduct of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, in delaying for an unreasonable time to proceed to the rescue of Bliss and Masterman, in accepting their release in the manner and under circumstances as detailed in the testimony, and in receiving, holding, and treating them as prisoners.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Swann, of Maryland, from the minority of the committee, denounce the arrest and detention of Bliss and Masterman while under the protection of the American flag as an outrage which demands prompt reparation; condemns Mr. Washburn for having submitted to the insult of President Lopez and leaving Bliss and Masterman at the mercy of the Paraguayan authorities, and for having assumed a hostile or unfriendly attitude to said Lopez and the Paraguayan Government, and having associated Bliss and Masterman, both adventurers and of doubtful reputation, with his legation; relieves Admirals Godon and Davis of all blame, and declares that no legislation on the subject is required on the part of Congress.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Trumbull's bill relieving Congressmen from importunity, and looking to a reform in the civil service, was made the special order for Monday next.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour the Senate resumed the consideration of the claim for indemnity of J. Milton Best, of Kentucky, and Mr. Edmunds delivered an argument adverse to the claim upon general principles, denying that the destruction of the premises as an act of self-preservation, on the part of the Union garrison of Paducah, came within the constitutional clause prohibiting the public use of private property without compensation.

Mr. Pool followed in support of the claim.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill relating to internal taxes recently introduced by Mr. Buckingham, and it passed. It provides that hereafter no tax shall be imposed or collected upon any undistributable sum added to the contingent fund of any insurance company nor upon unearned premiums received for risks assumed.

Mr. A. G. Thurman introduced a bill relating to the competency of witnesses in the United States courts and before United States commissioners, providing that in all civil and criminal cases before said tribunals the same rules as to competency of witnesses shall prevail as those in force in the respective State courts.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—A number of messages from the Governor were read vetoing bills passed at the last session, the principal reason given being that the courts had power, that the legislation was hasty and inconsiderate, and others equally potent.

On motion of Mr. Olmstead, February 1st next was named as the day for the final report of the Civil Code Commissioners.

The resolution of yesterday providing for supplying each Senator and the Chief Clerk with a copy of Purdon and of Zeigler's Manual, and each new Senator and the Clerk with a copy of Beitler's Digest, was adopted.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Connell (Republican), one offered in compliance with the Governor's recommendation providing that the salary of the Quarantine Master shall be $2500; that the position shall be held only by a physician, and that all fees of the office shall go to the City Treasury.

Mr. Dechert (Democrat), one relating to equity jurisdiction, as follows:—

That the jurisdiction heretofore vested in courts of equity in cases of mistake, by the 39th section of the act approved June 13, 1840, shall extend to all cases in equity now or hereaf er pending, arising from mistakes of district surveyors in the city and county of Philadelphia, in surveys of lots upon which buildings have been or hereafter shall be erected in conformity with such surveys, and the court shall have power in such cases to decree compensation to either party, and reform any and all conveyances according to equity.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented the annual report of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, showing the number of depositors on the first Monday of November, 1870, to have been as follows:—34,411; those whose deposits did not exceed $10 were 3212, not exceeding $20 were 2147, not exceeding $50 were 4502, not exceeding $100 were 5154, not exceeding $200 were 6681, not exceeding $300 were 4058, not exceeding $500 were 4504, over $500 were 4053.

Mr. Dambell, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to print 4000 copies of the Governor's message in English and 2000 in German. Passed.

Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution to purchase Zeigler's Manual, Purdon's Digest, and Beitler's Digest for each member and clerk.

Messrs. Warner, of Allegheny, and Reinoehl, of Lancaster, offered the resolution. It was favored by Mr. Smith, of Philadelphia, and passed by 64 ayes to 51 nays.

Mr. Reinoehl, of Lancaster, offered the following, which was laid over:—

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a committee of three be appointed to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House, to take charge of the Rothermel picture of the battle of Gettysburg, and provide a suitable place for its accommodation, said joint committee to co-operate with his Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Josephs offered a burlesque resolution extending the courtesies of the House to Dr. C. E. Kamerly, a member of Select Council of Philadelphia, on account of the intimate relations which had existed between Dr. Kamerly and Hon. William F. Smith, now a member of the House.

The resolution was withdrawn.

The House proceeded to draw a committee to try the contested election case of M. M. Steele vs. R. S Putney, of Armstrong county.

Hon. L. W. Hall appeared for the contestant, and Hamilton Allicks for the sitting member.

The committee selected was Messrs. Moore, McJunkin, Humphreys, Smith of Philadelphia, Reinoehl, Stone, Whitson, Wheeler, and Strang, all Republicans.

The Senate amendment to the resolution extending the time for the report of the Civil Code Commissioners was concurred in.

Senate record resolution was concurred in.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Cotton tending downwards; sales 2000 bales, nominally at 15c. Flour firm; sales, 12,000 bbls. State at $5·35@6·65; Ohio at $5 20@6·75; Western at $5·35@7; Southern, $6·25@8·35. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales, 15,000 bushels. Corn dull; sales 32,000 bushels new mixed Western at 76@77c. Oats quiet; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio at 61½@62½c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet. Lard steady. Whisky quiet at 92c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Stocks heavy. Money easy at 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold. Gold, 110¾@110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 108½; do. 1864, do., 108; do. 1865, do. 108½; do. 1865, new, 107½; do. 1867, 107½; do. 1868, 107⅞; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland pref., 25; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 91¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 139; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 44¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh gold L...	86	400 sh Read..b30wn. lots	49¼
$2000 Leh Con In	78½	100 do	49¼
$5000 City 6s N..b5.	100¾	100 do	49¼
$1300 do..b5.	100¾	28 sh Cam & Am R.	118¾
$6000 do	100¾	20 sh O C & A R.	46
$500 Bel & Del 30 mt bds	85	100 do	46
$10000 Am Gold	110¾	20 sh S Mall S Co.	59

SECOND BOARD.

$10000 City 6s, N..ls	100¼	100 sh Leh N..b60.	33¾
$300 do	100¾	400 do..ls.	33¾
$3000 N Penna 7s..	93¾	400 do..ls.b30.	33¾
$2000 Leh 6s, 64..ls.	83¾	100 sh Reading R..	49¾
$2000 So N 6s '82..ls.	73	400 do ls.b30wn.	49¼4
26 sh C & Am R.ls.	118¾	100 do	49¼4
52 sh Penna ....ls.	62	100 do	49¾
159 do ....ls.	62¾	500 do	49¾
20 sh Leh V R....	59¾	10 sh Cent Trans...	50
100 sh Leh Nav....	39¾		

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF THE CONDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

ASSETS.

Investments	$5,231,661·66
Due from Banks and Bankers	209,881·57
Cash	2,227,151·67
	$7,668,704·12

LIABILITIES.

Capital, Reserve and earnings	$2,307,476·24
Circulation	1,000,000·00
Due to Banks and Depositor	4,361,227·88
	$7,668,704·12

1t B. F. CHATHAM, Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business on the 26th day of December, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,764,699·71
United States bonds	710,000·00
Current expenses	7,024·02
Due from ban